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The Fate of Aldo Moro

Deadline Passes; Party Seen Easing No-Deal Stand

ROME, April 23 (AP)—The Christian Democratic party appeared today to have softened its firm no-deal stand with the terrorist kidnappers of former Premier Aldo Moro, while Pope Paul and intermediaries reported no contact with the kidnappers one day after a deadline on Mr. Moro's life had passed.

After another leadership conference, Christian Democratic Secretary General Benigno Zaccagnini said that the party wanted to find out "through intermediaries a reply to questions on the fate of Aldo Moro and to ascertain... possible ways to achieve his liberation."

Mr. Zaccagnini did not say that the party would not deal with the Red Brigades kidnappers, who abducted Mr. Moro on March 16 and have demanded talks on exchanging him for unspecified prisoners.

The party position had been that it could not bargain with the terrorists because that would amount to a betrayal of democratic principles.

Observers said that the fact that Mr. Zaccagnini had not reaffirmed the party's refusal to bargain could mean that it no longer is shying away from negotiations but could enter talks if it received proposals from the kidnappers other than for the exchange of prisoners.

Family's Response

The Moro family, which had been reported upset over the no-bargaining line taken Friday night, termed Mr. Zaccagnini's statement very positive.

Earlier, the Pope told about 40,000 persons during his noon blessing at St. Peter's Square that there was no news of Mr. Moro.

The Pope, in what was seen as a reflection of his disappointment with lack of contact with the kidnappers, referred to the group as

"anonymous [persons] who unilaterally make themselves judges and executioners."

In an appeal before the expiration of the deadline at 3 p.m. yesterday, the Pope had addressed the group directly by its name — giving the organization an implicit recognition — in hopes of securing the release of Mr. Moro, his longtime friend.

More than 24 hours after the deadline passed, a Roman Catholic organization that had agreed to serve as an intermediary said that it had received no word from the kidnappers.

"We Have Nothing"

"Unfortunately, we have nothing," the Rev. Georg Hueseler, head of Caritas Internationalis, said. "Yesterday we had some leads that turned out to be false. But today nothing. We are still expecting a call. There is no time limit to our availability."

The Caritas office in Rome said that it had received calls from France, Germany, Spain and Uruguay, most of them seeking information or giving advice.

Two newspapers, Corriere della Sera of Milan and Il Messaggero of Rome, said that secret talks may be in progress between the kidnappers and the Moro family, possibly through an attorney representing 15 Red Brigades members on trial in Turin on sedition charges.

[Panamanian leader Gen. Omar Torrijos sent a message to Rome last night offering refuge to any jailed Italian leftists who might be released to save Mr. Moro's life, Reuters reported.]

[There was no immediate comment from the Italian government on the offer, which was relayed to reporters in Rome by the Panamanian ambassador, Luis Carlos Zarak.]

Russians Detain Captain, Navigator of Korea Plane

Accounts of Forced Landing Differ

By R.W. Apple Jr.

HELSINKI, April 23—More than 100 survivors of an attack by a Soviet jet fighter and a forced landing by their Korean Airlines jet in northwestern Siberia resumed their journey today from Europe to the Far East, three days after setting out on a routine flight that turned into a nightmare.

Instead of crossing northern Canada to Anchorage, Alaska, for a scheduled refueling stop, their Boeing 707 veered off course and crossed into Soviet airspace. The plane's co-pilot, S.D. Cha, said in an interview that a failure in navigational equipment, not human error, caused the mishap.

Traveling by helicopter, bus, Soviet airliner and a Pan American rescue plane, the survivors reached here just after dawn today, worn but composed. However, Soviet officials detained the South Korean pilot and navigator for further questioning.

A single Soviet interceptor, according to the passengers, trailed the South Korean airliner for about 15 minutes, then fired several cannon bursts into it. A Japanese restaurateur and a Korean businessman were killed, and six Japanese and four Koreans were injured in the attack.

The pilot threw the plane into a sharp dive, plunging from 35,000 to 3,000 feet in five minutes. Then he spent an hour and a half hunting for a good landing place before setting down on or near a frozen lake — a better landing, in the view of a British passenger, than many he had experienced at major international airports.

Crumpled Wing

"I felt we were going to die, die, die," said a young Japanese woman of her thoughts as the plane fell. After the landing, a German steel-equipment salesman said, part of the left wing was crumpled "as if King Kong had grabbed hold of it."

U.S. and Japanese diplomats bitterly protested the detention of the pilot, Kim Chang-Kyu, and the navigator, Lee Kun-Shik, in a heated confrontation with a Soviet official at Murmansk. Western sources reported, but to no avail. The row delayed the rescue plane's takeoff from Murmansk, an ice-free Soviet port on the Arctic Ocean, 230 miles north of the crash site, for more than four hours.

The exact reason for the bizarre alteration in the Korean airliner's course may never be known. The flight recorder — the "black box" that plots an aircraft's exact path — was left in the Soviet Union. And Cho Chon-Hoon, the airline's president, said that the plane, on lease from the Boeing Co., would be left where it is, near the town of Ken, 650 miles north of Moscow.

Diplomatic Pouches

South Korean officials said that several diplomatic pouches containing "highly sensitive material" were somehow recovered and flown to Helsinki.

The accounts of the incident by passengers and crew members cast doubts over the Soviet version. The Soviet news agency Tass said that several jets had tried to persuade the airliner to land by wagging their wings and blinking their lights.

But more than a dozen passengers said in interviews that there had been only one plane and that they had seen no wagging or blinking. Mr. Cha, the co-pilot, told offi-

cial interrogators that he saw an unspecified signal which he took to mean that the Soviet pilot wanted to speak to him. In vain, the weary co-pilot said, he tried Very High Frequency radio and "every international known means to try to communicate."

Detailed Accounts

After their arrival here, many of the survivors poured out amazingly detailed recollections, talking of their experiences rather than getting some sleep, until another Korean Airlines Boeing 707 lifted them off this afternoon for Anchorage, Tokyo and Seoul.

One of them, Mrs. Seko Shiozaki, a 26-year-old housewife from Kobe, Japan, coolly kept a diary,

complete with illustrations, in a small green leather notebook. It was she who had thought she was about to "die, die, die," yet she recorded events with such precision that she even noted when she had switched her wristwatch from Paris to Moscow time.

Based on her recollections and those of others, the following is what happened to Korean Airlines Flight 802 after it left Paris on schedule at 1:30 p.m. Thursday. Paris time. Everything was normal for the first seven hours or so, until about 8:30 p.m. Paris time. Then a number of the passengers seated on the right side of the plane noticed that a small jet was flying alongside their big red, white, blue and silver (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Lee Kun-Shik
...the navigator.



Passengers from the Korean airliner leave Pan Am plane in Helsinki.

Despite Vance-Brezhnev Talks

U.S.-Soviet SALT Gap Remains

By Murray Marder

MOSCOW, April 23 (WP)—Three days of negotiations in the Kremlin produced only limited advances in bridging the gap between the United States and the Soviet Union for a nuclear arms control pact, officials acknowledged last night.

Exceedingly marginal claims were made on both sides about the positive results of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and other top officials. Both sides described the talks as useful and said that the atmosphere was free of the grim confrontation tone of their first encounter a year ago. But there was a clear edge of impatience in a Brezhnev statement last night about the protracted pace of the Strategic Arms Control Talks.

[Mr. Vance arrived in London today for a one-day stopover to discuss Namibia (South-West Africa), Rhodesia and the Moscow talks with foreign ministers of Britain, West Germany, France and Canada, Reuters reported. He returns to Washington tomorrow.] "I caution you to be restrained," the U.S. delegation spokesman, Hudding Carter, told reporters as the talks ended with a two-hour meeting between Mr. Vance, Mr. Brezhnev, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei

Gromyko and U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon. "We are not in a break-through situation," the spokesman said.

There was little need for the admonition. It required seven hours of diplomatic haggling to produce a mutually acceptable

joint statement which put the best light on the discussions. The talks began on Thursday.

This statement, which even avoided the word "progress," was remarkably frank in diplomatic terms about the limited gains made. It described the nuclear bargaining here as "useful and thorough discussions" which resulted in "a narrowing of the parties' positions on some of the remaining unresolved issues."

No target date was set for completing the nuclear accord, which was first outlined in principle by Mr. Brezhnev and former President Gerald Ford at Vladivostok in November, 1974. The accord is intended to replace and expand limits on offensive nuclear weapons set in 1972. The statement said only that "both sides expressed the intention to work intensively to conclude an agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic arms at the earliest possible time."

In a separate comment on his meeting yesterday with Mr. Vance, Mr. Brezhnev said through Tass that the talks were useful and that he "emphasized the importance of energetic efforts from both sides to find mutually acceptable decisions on questions which still remain unresolved."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Lebanon Accord Is Step Toward A New Cabinet

BEIRUT, April 23 (Reuters)—Lebanese political leaders said today that they had reached agreement on a formula for dealing with the country's internal problems as a step toward formation of a new government.

A 14-man parliamentary committee, representing the main political groups and religious sects, announced the accord after talks that followed the resignation of Premier Selim al-Hoss's Cabinet on Wednesday.

House speaker Kamel Assad, who was chairman of the meeting, said that the deputies had agreed on guidelines for dealing with issues on which the country's future depended.

Weapons 'Onus' Now on Russia, Haig Asserts

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—NATO Commander Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. said today that President Carter, by delaying a final decision on production of the neutron warhead, "has placed the onus" on the Soviet Union to slow its weapons buildup.

Gen. Haig, who served as White House chief of staff under former President Richard Nixon, also said that he does not expect to tell his side of Watergate in the "foreseeable future."

Interviewed on U.S. television, Gen. Haig said a failure of arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union would lead to a resumption of the weapons race. He said that he detects a "worrying trend" in the enlargement of Warsaw Pact forces in eastern Europe.

Gen. Haig said that he thinks the decision not to immediately build the neutron warhead "could have been somewhat better handled." But he said that he is concerned "that we not indulge in an orgy of finger-pointing" in the Western alliance.

Bowing to Opposition

Carter Slows Korea Troop Withdrawal

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP)—President Carter, bowing to opposition in Congress, has ordered a slowdown in the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from South Korea.

The White House announced that only one combat battalion of 800 troops, about 32,000 in all, will be withdrawn from Korea this fall. The schedule for a pullout of some noncombat personnel will be unaffected.

Mr. Carter did not abandon his commitment to pull all U.S. ground troops out of Korea in four or five years. But the postponement in the face of congressional difficulties raised questions about the fate of the plan.

In a written statement, Mr. Carter described his decision as a "prudent" measure in view of the possibility that Congress might fail to act on his proposal to compensate Korea for the scheduled withdrawal by supplying \$800 million

in equipment and \$275 million in arms credits. Congressional leaders have reported that the aid proposals are in jeopardy as a result of the Korean bribery investigation and the basic opposition of many lawmakers to the pullout program.

Aid Program

Defeat of the aid program — a distinct possibility if Mr. Carter had pushed ahead now — could have damaged the credibility of U.S. support for South Korea.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, never enthusiastic about withdrawing U.S. ground troops from Korea, had conditioned its acquiescence on enactment of the compensatory aid. For Mr. Carter to move ahead with major pullouts without being able to supply the aid would have risked a showdown with the military.

Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis.,

chairman of the House International Relations Committee, praised Mr. Carter's announcement as providing "a reassurance" that he intends to provide the promised aid as the U.S. troops withdraw. Rep. Zablocki said the action "takes some of the pressure off" of the need for immediate action on the aid program, but said that he expects it can be passed later this year.

Sen. John Glenn Jr., D-Ohio, chairman of the Asian subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that Mr. Carter is wrong even to begin withdrawing troops without supplying the promised aid. Sen. Glenn said he fears that the partial pullout, in the present climate, will be taken as a sign that "America is pulling back all over the world."

White House officials said that South Korea has been informed of

Mr. Carter's slowdown and expressed approval.

According to the original plan, 6,000 U.S. troops were to be withdrawn from South Korea this year. Mr. Carter said that 2,600 non-combat personnel will be withdrawn on schedule. According to the Pentagon, about 1,400 have already left.

One combat battalion of about 800 men is to be withdrawn in December, the announcement said. However, the withdrawal of two other combat battalions, a brigade headquarters and supporting elements, totaling 2,600 men, is being postponed until next year, Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter said that his plan to increase U.S. Air Force strength in Korea from the present 60 F-4 Phantom fighters to a new strength of 72 jets is unchanged.

Rubens, 9 Others Found

Boast Leads Italian Police to Stolen Art

FLORENCE, April 23 (AP)—A barroom boast gave police the break they needed to recover 10 paintings — including a Rubens masterpiece — stolen in one of Italy's most daring art thefts, authorities said today. Three suspects were arrested.

Peter Paul Rubens' "The Three Graces" and the other works, also Flemish, were returned to Florence's Pitti Palace museum today, two days after they were stolen, police reported. Their value has been estimated at more than \$1 million.

Police said they arrested Franco Mefti, 29, and Giovanni Manfredi, 31, the alleged thieves, and attorney Franco Brogi, 37, who was accused of masterminding the operation. The three were jailed on charges of theft and conspiracy, police said.

Apartments Searched

Police said that on Friday a man identified as Mr. Mefti spoke in a bar about a "big theft" at the Pitti Palace. Mr. Manfredi was seen with Mr. Mefti, they said.

Investigators searched the apartments of the two men and found undisclosed evidence that led them to the paintings in the trunk of Mr.

Brogi's car, police said. They said that Mr. Mefti and Mr. Manfredi confessed yesterday but added that the lawyer denied connection with the theft.

The recovery was one of the fastest in Italy, long plagued by art thefts, mainly in unguarded museums and churches. In some instances, years were required to find the stolen art. Other cases remain unsolved.

This was the first theft at the Pitti

Palace, which was built in the 15th century and has served as a museum since 1640. Its collection of more than 500 masterpieces from the 16th and 17th centuries includes Raphaels and Titians.

Skylight Broken

Police said that the thieves used a ladder to climb from the museum courtyard to a roof, where they broke a skylight early Friday. Descending by rope ladder between the guards' inspection tours, the thieves pulled the paintings off gallery walls in the Palazzo wing, where burglar alarms were being installed but were not yet in operation.

The Rubens was the most important of the stolen masterpieces. It is a 23-by-14-inch painting on wood of three sister goddesses — Aglaia, Euphrosyne and Thalia — embracing in the nude. In Greek mythology, they were the goddesses of pleasure, charm and beauty.

Police said that the thieves' selection of the Flemish paintings when more valuable works were available led authorities to believe that the thieves had specific instructions and perhaps were "filling an order."

Argentina Suspends 2 Newspapers 3 Days

BUENOS AIRES, April 23 (AP)—Argentina's military government has shut two newspapers for three days because they published reports of alleged jockeying within the ruling junta to select a new president.

The official reason given was that the newspaper stories gave the impression that the army alone, without the navy and air force support, can elect the president. A government announcement described the stories as "noxious."

Guinea-Bissau Is a Model of New African Society

Once the Symbol of Portuguese Colonialism

By David Lamb

CACHEU, Guinea-Bissau, April 23—Carlos Miranda, a former guerrilla fighter and one-time prisoner of war, sat with his friends in the harren little cafe, idling away the Saturday afternoon over a bottle of Portuguese wine and a few memories.

There was not much else to do. The town was small and the day was hot. So the men sat at their rickety wooden tables, talking quietly or doing nothing, and the near-sighted bartender squinted and sweated while his family slept on the cement floor.

Outside along the one sandy road that runs southward to Bissau, once the capital of Portuguese Guinea, the town was still. Dogs lay panting in the shade of drooping palms and atop an old fort nearby a dozen rusted cannons pointed toward the estuary.

Between the fort and the three abandoned patrol boats 100 yards downstream, there lingered three centuries of history: the

birth and death of the Portuguese empire in Africa.

Built in 1647, the fort was the symbol of Portugal's might when its colonial rule ranged from Africa to South America to Asia. And the patrol boats, left to rot and sink in the muddy waters of the River Cacheu, were abandoned tools of Africa's longest and most militarily successful liberation war against colonial authority.

"You ask what the difference is between colonialism and independence?" Mr. Miranda, 36, said in halting English. "Well, I will tell you the difference is great. Now I go to bed at night and I sleep comfortably. I do not worry about secret police. And I do not tip my hat to the Tuga [Portuguese]."

"Now I speak to a white without fear. Before, white and black did not talk. That is all we fought for, the right for respect. We did not hate the Portuguese people,

only the Portuguese government."

Sentiments like Mr. Miranda's are heard often here. Said with compassion and confidence, they are remarkable because they underscore the fact that a 13-year guerrilla war, in which 1,800 Portuguese and thousands of liberation fighters died, left no scars of hatred and militancy on Guinea-Bissau.

Predictions Unfounded

Perhaps the wounds healed quickly because the Portuguese Army was defeated here. But whatever the reason, Guinea-Bissau has surprised almost everyone who predicted a Marxist state with strident rhetoric, militant paranoia and racist hatred.

Certainly its glow is Marxist, its perspective radical. But Guinea-Bissau is ruled by neither guns nor slogans. Its government is for good relations with the West and ties to the East and is even enjoy-

ing a bonhomie of sorts with its vanquished masters, the Portuguese. And, with a foreign policy of nonalignment, it has carefully avoided accepting the label of any imported ideology.

"We never made the Portuguese feel that we won the war; it wasn't necessary," said Manuel dos Santos, the bluejean-clad minister of information who was senior field commander during the war from 1961 to 1974. "We are not Marxist, we are not Communist. Our ideology is our own. We are building a national democracy, not in the European model, of course, but on an African model. Slogans, repression and violence are not our way."

The country is relaxed, political arrests are few, soldiers are unobtrusive, despite some occasional overzealousness of the police.

Homegrown Ideology

Here, as in the nearby island republic of Cape Verde, the su-

preme authority is the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC). It has adopted one of the few homegrown ideologies that Africa has spawned: to pass from an economically unviable tribal state to an egalitarian workers' society, using capitalistic tools without resorting to capitalism itself or other foreign philosophies.

The PAIGC is the movement which, with significant Soviet and Cuban help, fielded an army of 10,000 that eventually forced 35,000 Portuguese and African troops into abandoning the Guinea-Bissau countryside and withdrawing into fortified areas. Their victory directly influenced the coup that brought down the Lisbon dictatorship on April 25, 1974.

Unlike Mozambique and Angola, where a total of 500,000 Portuguese lived, Guinea-Bissau was never a settler colony. The Portuguese came here to administer and to save money for retirement. When independence



Senegal
Guinea-Bissau

was granted in September, 1974, their civilian numbers dropped from about 2,500 to today's level of 350. Most Portuguese left with no sorrows.

And they left little: 14 university graduates, an illiteracy rate of 97 per cent and only 265 miles of paved roads in an area twice the size of New Jersey. There was only one modern plant — it produced beer for colonial troops — (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Carter Expects Cut in Tax Bill, Legislator Says

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—President Carter expects the House to reduce his \$25-billion tax-cut proposal and probably will carry his main fight for its approval to the Senate, a chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee said today.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., said he still favors a smaller, less inflationary tax cut of "about \$15 billion," and would support a three-month delay in its effective date to Jan. 1. "I'm sure the President would accept it [a delay]," he said on television. Rep. Ullman, who has discussed the tax package with Mr. Carter, said the President at first was "somewhat shocked" that Congress did not agree with all of his tax revision proposals, but now better understands "the mood of the country and the Congress."

At Close of Congress

Spanish Communists Hail New Non-Leninist Party

MADRID, April 23 (Reuters)—Thousands of flag-waving Spanish Communists today celebrated what was called the beginning of a new non-Leninist Eurocommunist era, as they ended a five-day party congress — their first in Spain since the 1936-39 civil war.

The party changed its label from "Marxist-Leninist" to "Marxist, Democratic and Revolutionary" despite Soviet protests.

Secretary-General Santiago Carrillo, re-elected last night to steer away from the party's long history of party leaders, told the rally in a packed hall: "Before the congress, they said the Spanish Communist party was not democratic. Now all the world has seen it is democratic."

"Before the congress they said the Spanish Communist party would emerge a broken party. Now all the world has to recognize that the ninth congress has left the party even more united than before."

The re-election of Mr. Carrillo, 63, secretary-general for the last 18 years, was an endorsement of his Eurocommunist policy of independence from Moscow and commitment to full parliamentary democracy.

The decision to alter the party's description of itself was inspired by Mr. Carrillo's desire to steer away from the Leninist theory of violent proletarian revolution. The change was made at a time when Spanish Communists, banned until last year, have gained respectability.

Mr. Carrillo said: "We have not abandoned our identity; we are the party that struggled against Franco. We will carry on struggling to bring freedom and democracy to every corner of Spain."

He said that the main task ahead was to prepare for municipal elections, and he forecast that thou-

sands of Communists would take over town halls across the country. In last year's parliamentary election, the Communists came in third, with 9 per cent of the votes; the center-right party of Premier Adolfo Suarez won 34 per cent and the Socialists 26 per cent.

Democratic Gesture
Accused of stifling dissent within the party during its long years underground, Mr. Carrillo submitted his policies to unprecedented debate both during the congress and at provincial party meetings preceding it.

But the democratic gesture that helped Mr. Carrillo maintain his position now places new limits on his authority.

Already he has been forced to expand the central committee from 138 to 160 members and to take in younger members with new ideas.

Three of the new members of the executive committee came from the communist-led Workers Commission Trade Union, whose victory in recent factory elections in Spain gives them a bigger voice within the party.

Mr. Carrillo may find it increasingly difficult to control these young labor representatives whose loyalty may be divided between their party and their unions.

An agreement on wage restraint in exchange for political reforms, signed by Mr. Carrillo with Mr. Suarez and other opposition leaders, already has been criticized by Communist workers.

The absence at the congress of the Italian and French Communist leaders, Enrico Berlinguer and Georges Marchais, was a blow to Mr. Carrillo's efforts to present Eurocommunism as an international force.



Former concentration camp prisoners and West German soldiers march in Cologne in an anti-Nazi demonstration under the banner: "Against the rehabilitation of Nazism."

15,000 Hold Anti-Nazi Demonstration in Cologne

COLOGNE, April 23 (AP)—Almost 15,000 protesters from West Germany, France and Poland, including survivors of Hitler's death camps, held an anti-Nazi march yesterday in Cologne.

It was one of the biggest anti-Nazi demonstrations in West Germany since the end of World War II. More than 1,600 police were on duty to prevent violence between the marchers and about 30 pro-Nazi youths who had been refused permission to stage a demonstration of their own.

Four members of the neo-Nazi group, clad in black uniforms, were arrested. One had scribbled

forbidden neo-Nazi slogans on a wall and three were arrested because they carried iron bars.

Many of the marchers came to Cologne from France in a 180-bus caravan. March leaders claimed that some demonstrators were from East Germany and other Communist countries in Eastern Europe. "Auschwitz — 4,000,000 Dead," the slogan on one banner read. It was carried by survivors of Auschwitz, one of the most notorious of Hitler's concentration camps.

About 15 West German soldiers who defied military rules by wearing their uniforms in the parade walked under a banner that read: "Never Again, Fascism — Never Again War."

German TV Seeks 'Holocaust' Series

By John Vinocur

BONN, April 23 (NYT)—West German television officials say they are negotiating to buy the "Holocaust" series on the Nazi persecution of Jews, although some German critics suggested that the programs resembled soap opera and were best understood in the context of the ratings battle of U.S. networks.

One reviewer, writing from New York, even asserted that West German television already had chronicled the annihilation of six million Jews better than "Holocaust." But other West German correspondents in the United States found that the series was fair, avoided stereotyping Germans as chronic sources of evil and seemed to have a worthwhile educational effect.

Spokesmen for ARD, one of the two state-subsidized West German television networks, said that a decision on whether to buy the series from NBC would be made soon at a meeting of program directors. The second national channel, ZDF, was also planning to examine "Holocaust" and indicated that it might bid against ARD.

Serious Undertaking
Peter Mertshheimer, an official of an ARD affiliate who will make the final recommendation on the purchase, said that after watching the series he understood the point of view of German critics who believed that it was banal. But he also

said that he considered "Holocaust" a more serious undertaking than "Roots," which was shown here after being dubbed into German.

"Hollywood remains Hollywood, no matter what the subject matter," Mr. Mertshheimer said.

None of the reports from German correspondents in the United States on "Holocaust" raised the question of whether its showing in

West Germany would be instructive and beneficial in a country accused recently by Heinz Galinski, leader of the Berlin Jewish community, of failing to make a sufficient effort to teach the history of the Nazi period.

Firmly Opposed
But Klaus Bolling, the government's press spokesman, said: "Speaking as an individual, I am firmly opposed to showing the series on television here."

Mr. Bolling said that on the basis of film clips he had seen — three news programs featured footage from "Holocaust" — and of reports from the United States, "the dramatization seems to fall terribly short of the real horror." He added: "It seems to me that this is no way to treat hell."

The most aggressive criticism of the series came from a correspondent in New York of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, one of West Germany's most influential newspapers. It said that the series had been conceived by NBC as a means of regaining lost ground in the ratings war and that the result "came dangerously close to a soap opera recipe."

New Yemeni President
NICOSIA, April 23 (AP)—Maj. Ahmed Hussein al-Ghassani today became President of Yemen and commander of its armed forces, the Riyadh radio reported. He has headed a three-man ruling council since the assassination of President Ibrahim al-Hamdi in October.

Greek Aide on Trip

ATHENS, April 23 (Reuters)—The Greek armed forces chief of staff, Ioannis Davos, left Athens for Bonn today for a four-day visit to West Germany.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	14 57	cloudy	MADRID	19 46	clear
AMSTERDAM	14 57	clear	MIAMI	26 79	clear
ANKARA	11 52	overcast	MILAN	17 63	clear
ATHENS	16 61	overcast	MONTREAL	8 46	clear
BEIRUT	23 73	cloudy	MOSCOW	8 46	clear
BELGRADE	17 63	cloudy	MUNICH	14 57	cloudy
BERLIN	16 61	clear	NEW YORK	14 57	clear
BRUSSELS	16 61	clear	NICE	16 61	clear
BUCHAREST	14 57	showers	OSLO	9 46	cloudy
CASABLANCA	14 57	cloudy	PARIS	17 63	clear
COPENHAGEN	20 68	cloudy	PRAGUE	14 57	clear
COSTA DEL SOL	13 55	cloudy	ROME	19 46	clear
DUBLIN	18 64	cloudy	SOFIA	13 55	cloudy
EDINBURGH	8 46	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	15 59	clear
FLORENCE	14 57	cloudy	TEHRAN	21 70	cloudy
FRANKFURT	15 59	cloudy	TEL AVIV	20 76	clear
GENEVA	14 57	cloudy	TUNIS	17 63	clear
HELSINKI	4 43	overcast	VIENNA	17 63	clear
ISTANBUL	19 59	cloudy	WARSAW	18 64	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22 72	clear	WASHINGTON	15 59	clear
LISBON	14 57	cloudy	ZURICH	12 54	cloudy
LOS ANGELES	15 59	clear			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Paper Says 20 Involved

Cairo Reported to Break Terrorist Ring

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, April 23 (NYT)—Egyptian authorities have broken up a terrorist ring involving some foreign extremists that allegedly planned a campaign of assassinations and sabotage inside Egypt, the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram reported yesterday.

The newspaper said that Egyptian security agents had seized about 20 persons, some from other Arab countries and two European countries, and that they had made "detailed confessions" about their plot.

The ministry of interior, which supervises police operations, was trying to determine whether the ring had links with other international terrorist organizations, including the Red Brigades, Al-Ahram said. The Italian extremist group recently kidnapped former Italian Premier Aldo Moro.

The existence of the terrorist ring inside Egypt has not been officially confirmed by the government and there were no details available to verify Al-Ahram's report. The alleged participants were not identified, but news reports from Switzerland said that three Swiss and two West Germans were arrested here, possibly because of contacts with Palestinian groups.

Reprisals Feared
Egyptian authorities are known to fear reprisals against prominent Egyptians who have supported President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative. Palestinian extremists claim to have a death list of Egyptian officials and journalists who accompanied Mr. Sadat to Jerusalem last November. Two months ago, the editor-in-chief of Al-Ahram, Youssef Sebail, was slain by two Arab gunmen in Nicosia.

Yesterday's report in Al-Ahram said that "detailed confessions made by members of the extremist organization helped the ministry of interior thwart the sabotage plans" and that it was investigating "any connection between the members of this organization and other international terrorist groups and the Red Brigades in Italy."

Targets of the alleged ring were

U.S. Communists

Enter Cambodia

BANGKOK, April 23 (UPI)—Four officials and journalists from a U.S. Communist group became the first U.S. citizens allowed into Cambodia when they landed at Phnom Penh airport yesterday.

Phnom Penh radio reported today. The four, who were not identified, included officials of the pro-China Marxist-Leninist Communist party of the United States and journalists from the party's journal, "The Call," the radio said.

The broadcast said that the group was on an official visit to Cambodia at the invitation of Cambodian officials. It did not say what the group would be allowed to do or how long the visit would last.

6 Injured in Rome Fight

ROME, April 23 (Reuters)—A gang of 20 rightist youths, armed with truncheons and bars, attacked a group of leftists outside a cafe here today and injured six persons, one of them seriously, police said.

Guinea-Bissau: Model for New Society

(Continued from Page 1)
and as a final gesture before leaving, the Portuguese destroyed the national archives.

Building From Scratch

Even today, as the government of President Luis Cabral struggles through what it calls national reconstruction, Guinea-Bissau rates as one of the world's least developed countries. There is some bauxite yet to be exploited, but little else. As much as any country in Africa, Guinea-Bissau is building from scratch.

Only one in 20 persons can read and 45 per cent of the children die before the age of 5, according to a UN report. The life expectancy is about 35 years, and the war, combined with a recent drought, has raised havoc with agricultural production. Shortages in everything from rice to soap are widespread. When a merchant recently put 400 pairs of just-imported shoes on display, the police had to be called to control the mob.

Given his ground-zero starting point, Mr. Cabral — the younger brother of the assassinated guerrilla leader, Amilcar Cabral — has paid far more than lip service to strengthening the national fiber. His government is achieving with pragmatism what some other governments have tried to do with slogans.

Darling of Western Africa

For many international donors, Guinea-Bissau has become the darling of West Africa. Sweden has poured nearly \$30 million into the country in the last two years. The United States has invested \$2 million in agricultural, fishing and educational projects. The Chinese also are here but their mission is not known to outsiders.

Western sources estimate the number military and civilian of Russians at 350 and the Cubans

began his peace negotiations. Sources have said that a number of leftists are facing trial for sedition and that some young Palestinians are in jail for having opposed Mr. Sadat's overture toward Israel.

Last year, the government broke up a militant Moslem sect, the Takfir Wal-Hijra, and put several dozen members on trial for kidnapping and murdering a former cabinet minister and bombing two Cairo cinema houses. Five leaders of the extremist society were hanged and 36 were imprisoned.

Moscow Talks Do Little To End Nuclear Impasse

(Continued from Page 1)
resolved, or not yet finally resolved.

"Atmosphere Good"

Mr. Vance "felt that the atmosphere was good and that the talks were useful," said spokesman Mr. Carter. He said that he had achieved "what he expected to achieve." Mr. Vance deliberately had set expectations quite low, saying that the most significant measure would be the political atmosphere, which was frigid when he left the Kremlin 13 months ago.

On April 7, Mr. Brezhnev said in Vladivostok that the Carter administration "shows indecision, inconsistency" in dragging out the nuclear talks.

Spokesman Mr. Carter said yesterday, however, that in the talks here "the secretary feels that the tone was good" without "discord or harsh characterizations."

Special U.S. attention was focused on the health of Mr. Brezhnev, which appeared strikingly poor when he met Mr. Vance last year. There have been reports since then that he had had an electronic pacemaker installed.

Mr. Brezhnev, who did not appear in the current discussions until yesterday, met Mr. Vance, Ambassador Toon and interpreter William Krimer in his Kremlin office. With him were Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Brezhnev's special security adviser A. M. Alexandrov and interpreter Victor Sukhodrev.

Looked Better

Seven U.S. news personnel were admitted to his office. They agreed that Mr. Brezhnev looked better than a year ago, but that his face was more puffed and his speech quite slurred, as before.

When asked if the Vance visit had improved relations, Mr. Brezhnev replied, "They want to know everything even before we sit down to talk." Asked if there will be a Carter-Brezhnev summit this year, Mr. Brezhnev said, "Mr. Vance knows better whether there will be a meeting."

Later Mr. Carter said there are "no plans, no date" for summit talks.

He said that Mr. Vance found Mr. Brezhnev in good health and more vigorous and stronger than last time.

A U.S. official said that the advances made in narrowing issues in the nuclear negotiations are being passed on to the regular U.S.-Soviet negotiating teams in Geneva. Without disclosing details, the spokesman, Mr. Carter, said that there

has been some movement on the unresolved issues. But he added that none of the three most difficult items has been resolved.

These are described on the U.S. side as:

• Limitations on the Soviet bomber-type known as Backfire, which the Russians insist is a medium-range bomber but which U.S. strategists say can attack the United States.

• Limitations on improving each side's present intercontinental nuclear delivery systems or adding new ones.

• Restrictions on the transfer of nuclear technology to other nations, notably Soviet attempts to prevent the United States from transferring its technology for developing long-range Cruise missiles to its Western allies, which they are extremely anxious to have to defend Western Europe from Soviet attack.

Mr. Vance in his discussions also reviewed overall U.S.-Soviet relations, ranging from the Middle East to ongoing negotiations with the Soviet Union and Britain for a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. Since 1963, the three nations have restricted nuclear testing to underground blasts but that has still allowed a continuing arms race.

Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Vance also discussed African policy, with no sign that any accord was reached. President Carter last month described the use of Soviet power and Cuban troops in the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia as ominous for international stability if similar foreign power is used elsewhere in local conflicts. The Russians strongly resented the speech.

The U.S. spokesman would say only that Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Vance "had an extended discussion on Africa."

Confessed Murderer Is Convicted in U.S.

OAKLAND, Calif., April 23 (AP)—Joseph Egenberger, who turned himself in last year to stand trial for a 14-year-old slaying that he said had haunted him, has been convicted of second-degree murder.

A Superior Court jury was unable to decide whether Egenberger was guilty of first-degree or second-degree murder. Judge Hugh Koford accepted the guilty verdict and ruled that it would stand for second-degree murder. He set sentencing for May 24.

Dull Capital

In Bissau, a lethargy infests all but the most capable senior members of government. Like most colonial towns, it is delightfully attractive and deathly dull. Mango trees line the wide boulevards and everyone moves as slowly as possible because, as one Western resident put it, "My God, there's nowhere to go and nothing to do here."

Bissau is as unpretentious as it is dull. Mr. Cabral frequently drives himself through town in his Peugeot 504, ministers earn only \$450 a month and the U.S. Embassy is located in a remodeled store that until a year ago had dirt floors. The ambassador, Edward Marks, lives upstairs in a third-floor walkup.

It was here that the late Amilcar Cabral spoke of the evolution of a "new man" in Africa. That new man has not yet arrived. But if he does, he will be the product of something other than slogans and guns.

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TWA to the USA from Paris.

DEPARTS	DESTINATION	ARRIVES	
12.00	NEW YORK	12.55	NON-STOP
14.45	BOSTON	15.35	NON-STOP
14.45	CHICAGO	19.19	DIRECT
13.45	WASHINGTON	15.40	NON-STOP
12.40	LOS ANGELES	16.15	DIRECT
12.40	SAN FRANCISCO	18.53	DIRECT

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HAIR TO THE CHIEF—Iron Eyes Cody, a Cherokee, visits the Oval Office and presents President Carter with an Indian chief headdress to call attention to the anniversary of *Keep America Beautiful, Inc.*, a program with which Chief Cody has been associated.

Compromise on Pricing

Congress Unit Agrees to Decontrol Gas

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP)—The natural gas pricing compromise reached by a group of House-Senate energy conferees would remove price controls gradually from newly discovered natural gas, with federal controls to be removed entirely by the end of 1984, subject to reimposition for one 18-month period if prices rise too high.

This compares with President Carter's request to continue price regulation at higher levels, which the House approved, and with the Senate's vote to end controls after two years.

Conference staff members said that the cost to consumers would be about \$12 billion to \$15 billion more than under present law by 1985. It would be about an even split between the House and Senate versions of the bill, they said. The administration had estimated that deregulation would cost consumers \$70 billion more than present law by 1985.

The agreement does not assure that the plan will be approved by the full conference and by Congress or that its approval would break the stalemate that has held Mr. Carter's energy package—including taxes—stuck in Congress for a year and a day. But it was an essential first step to getting something done.

Dozen Conferees

The agreement was reached Friday by about a dozen of the 42 House and Senate conferees appointed last fall to resolve wide differences between House and Senate versions of the bill.

Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger met with the conferees and served an important role as mediator, members said.

The agreement will be put to a formal meeting of the House-Senate conference next week and the vote may be close on both sides.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., leader of Senate conferees and backer of the President's position, had fashioned a 10-to-7 majority behind a gradual deregulation plan last month.

But Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., one of the majority, expressed dissatisfaction with some provisions.

U.S. Changes Retired Benefits

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—A change in the Social Security law that will eliminate monthly payments to some retired persons who hold part-time jobs goes into effect today.

The Social Security Administration said yesterday that the new law will end payment of monthly benefits to about 250,000 persons who began to receive Social Security benefits last year but who have substantial income from part-time work so far this year.

Under the old law, persons who applied for benefits but planned to work part of the year, such as teachers and seasonal workers, were legally considered to be retired for each month they did not work. Under the new law, persons who work part of the year and earn more than the law allows would not be sent benefit checks for the months they did not work. Instead, they would receive any benefits due them after the end of the year.

U.S. Ocean Liner Placed on Market

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The U.S. Maritime Administration is putting the government's 990-foot ocean liner *United States* up for sale. The minimum bid is \$5 million.

The vessel was built in 1952 at a cost of \$79.5 million and holds the record for crossing the Atlantic—three days, 10 hours and 40 minutes. However, competition from airlines forced the ship into storage. It is moored at Norfolk, Va.

Ads in U.S. Journals

CIA Is Recruiting Doctors To Treat Overseas Agents

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP)—The Central Intelligence Agency is recruiting doctors to work at its outposts around the world to treat officers and agents of the agency.

The CIA will not say why it recruits its own doctors, except to point out that it occasionally conducts "medical evacuations" from remote or threatened regions of the world where people "must be given medical support or flown out for medical treatment."

Informed sources with past ties to the CIA said that the agency has long relied on its own doctors in the United States and abroad, partly because it does not want its officers and agents drugged, anesthetized or put in compromising medical situations where information can be extracted from them.

Through a New York advertising agency named Gaynor and Duncan the CIA has placed ads in two of the nation's leading medical journals advertising for physicians. One ad ran April 13 in the *New England Journal of Medicine* and the other ran April 21 in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Both ads employ the same low-key pitch, saying: "The Central Intelligence Agency has opportunities for physicians to serve overseas. Positions involve management of health care delivery systems for employees and dependents. Attractive benefits and opportunity for foreign travel. U.S. citizenship required."

The salary offered by the CIA is \$33,845 a year. The ads say nothing about age, experience or specialty. Presumably, the CIA is looking only for doctors who have graduated from medical school, completed their internships and passed their state medical boards.

The CIA said that it saw nothing unusual in the ads and that it had run similar ads in 1975 and 1976. Both medical journals said that this was the first time they had received an ad from the CIA.

The CIA refused to say how many doctors it employs or how many it is seeking.

Former CIA officers said one reason the CIA wants its own doctors overseas is to keep an eye on the physical and mental health of its officers and agents, who as a former officer put it, "are often under great stress in overseas assignments."

Another former CIA official said that in recent years the CIA has been reducing the number of its officers whose cover is employment in U.S. Embassies. Nowadays, cover is often a private U.S. firm or institution, which means agency people no longer have access to U.S. military and embassy doctors serving abroad, he said.

Mich. Student Sues on Grade

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 23 (AP)—A former student at the University of Michigan has filed suit against the school and five faculty members, alleging that he suffered mental anguish after receiving a "B" grade instead of an "A" in an advanced German course.

According to Washtenaw County Circuit Court records, Robert Higgins is seeking \$550,000 in damages in a suit filed against the university, his instructor, the language department chairman and three faculty members who reviewed the grade dispute. Mr. Higgins, who was the only student in the course, has asked that a neutral party be appointed to examine papers that he said he turned in but his instructor refused to mark. The court papers show that Higgins admitted he missed the final examination in the course and that his grade was lowered for that reason.

Police Question 3 in Argentina In Radical Party

BUENOS AIRES, April 23 (AP)—Three leaders of the left-center Radical party were questioned by the police today after attending the largest civilian political gathering in Argentina since the military regime banned such activity two years ago.

Former Vice-President Carlos Perette and Antonio Troccoli, the party's last congressional leader, were picked up at their homes during the night and taken to federal police headquarters.

They left seven hours later after Enrique Vanoli, a secretary of the party's national committee, complied with a telephone summons to join them for the interrogation about a statement signed by 40 radical leaders who met here yesterday.

The statement urged the military government, which seized power in 1976, to permit all groups to take part in planning a return to democracy that President Jorge Videla has promised at some time in the future.

The Egyptians insist it must include Israeli recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination and Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. But Israel has rejected these demands.

6 Detectives Jailed In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 (AP)—A federal judge has sentenced six Philadelphia homicide detectives to 15 months in jail for conspiring to brutalize witnesses in the investigation of a fatal fire-bombing.

"Fifty per cent will say it's too harsh and 50 per cent will say that it will be too lenient," said U.S. District Judge Donald Van Arsdale before sentencing the detectives Friday. They were convicted last month of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of witnesses. The six faced maximum penalties of 10 years in prison.



Mark Rudd

Appeals Court Backs N.Y. on Drug Penalties

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—A federal appeals court has ruled that a New York state law that prescribes sentences of up to life in prison for the sale of small amounts of narcotics does not impose unconstitutionally severe penalties.

The 2-to-1 decision on Friday endorsed the state's authority to enforce its stringent narcotics laws. It said: "The paramount role of determining that the punishment fit the crime is that of the legislature of the state."

The decision reversed a federal court ruling that sentences of up to life in prison for two women in cases involving small amounts of cocaine constituted "cruel and unusual punishment."

An appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court is being considered, according to Deborah Greenberg, president of the Legal Action Center of New York. The center is a public-interest law firm representing the women in the case. One of the women is Martha Carmona of the Bronx, who pleaded guilty in 1974 to possession of more than an ounce of cocaine. Her sentence was six years to life. The other woman is Roberta Fowler of Albany, who was convicted in 1974 of selling \$20 worth of cocaine. Her sentence was four years to life.

Soviet Aide to Helsinki

MOSCOW, April 23 (Reuters)—Communist party official Boris Ponomarev left here today for Helsinki to represent the Soviet Union at a Socialist International conference on disarmament. Tass reported.

Explosion in Lisbon

LISBON, April 23 (AP)—A grenade exploded yesterday at the Lisbon offices representing the Azores Islands, damaging a foreign diplomat's car and breaking windows. The attack came after a week of disturbances in the Azores.

10 Years After Crisis

'78 Columbia Students Hear '68 Student Radical

NEW YORK, April 23 (UPI)—Ten years ago today, a crowd of Columbia University students listened to a speech by student activist Mark Rudd, marched through the school's Manhattan campus and took over several university buildings.

Seven days later, on April 30, 1968, about 700 students were arrested to a police raid to evacuate the buildings. About 150 were injured in the melee that followed.

It marked a radical change in the way college students would conduct their lives for several years. Last Thursday night, a different set of students heard a different kind of speech by Mr. Rudd, the former leader of Students for a Democratic Society and a one-time fugitive.

Unlike the fiery words voiced on the way home, about 150 students held a token demonstration outside the residence of college President William McGill. Campus police said that the rally was peaceful and no arrests were made.

"People decided to act to change the world" in 1968, said Mr. Rudd, joined by a panel of former student activists who gathered to reminisce about the disturbances.

"I was thrust into leadership," he said, "not out of any extraordinary characteristics, but merely because I tended, at times, to articulate certain things that other people were feeling."

Mr. Rudd, 30, has joined the generation he told his peers never to trust. He surfaced last year after living as a fugitive for almost a decade and pleaded guilty in New York to a criminal trespass charge stemming from the 1968 riot.

The former student leader, who grew up in Maplewood, N.J., also pleaded guilty in Chicago to battery charges stemming from the radical Weatherman-sponsored "Days of Rage" rallies held in that city in 1969.

'Welcome Home'

"Welcome home, Mark," a member of the audience shouted when Mr. Rudd was introduced by the Rev. William Starr, Columbia's Episcopal chaplain and one of the organizers of the event.

During the 1968 takeover, Rev.

Starr married two students, Richard Eagan and Andrea Baroff, who were participating in the occupation of Fayerweather Hall. Rev. Starr said that the couple lives in the New York area.

In 1968, students demanded that Columbia stop construction of a gymnasium in Morningside Park near Harlem and sever its ties to the "military-industrial complex," which was then waging the Vietnam conflict.

The gym was not built to the park but later constructed on the main campus. U.S. involvement in Vietnam ended in 1975.

"We felt that something big was happening in history in 1968," Mr. Rudd said Thursday.

Occidental Says Park, U.S. Aides Received Funds

LOS ANGELES, April 23 (AP)—South Korean businessman Tong-sun Park and three U.S. political figures were among those named by Occidental Petroleum in a report on the company's \$1.2 million in questionable payments.

The report said that the company made illegal domestic political contributions to Gov. Dolph Briscoe of Texas, former Louisiana Gov. John McKeithen and to the 1970 campaign of former Tennessee Sen. William Brock, who is chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Park, who has testified in the South Korean influence-buying investigation in Washington, was said to have received a questionable \$15,357 commission on a coal sale made by an Occidental subsidiary. Also named as having received improper payments was a committee for former Rep. Richard Hanna of California, who pleaded guilty last month to a conspiracy charge in connection with the Park investigation.

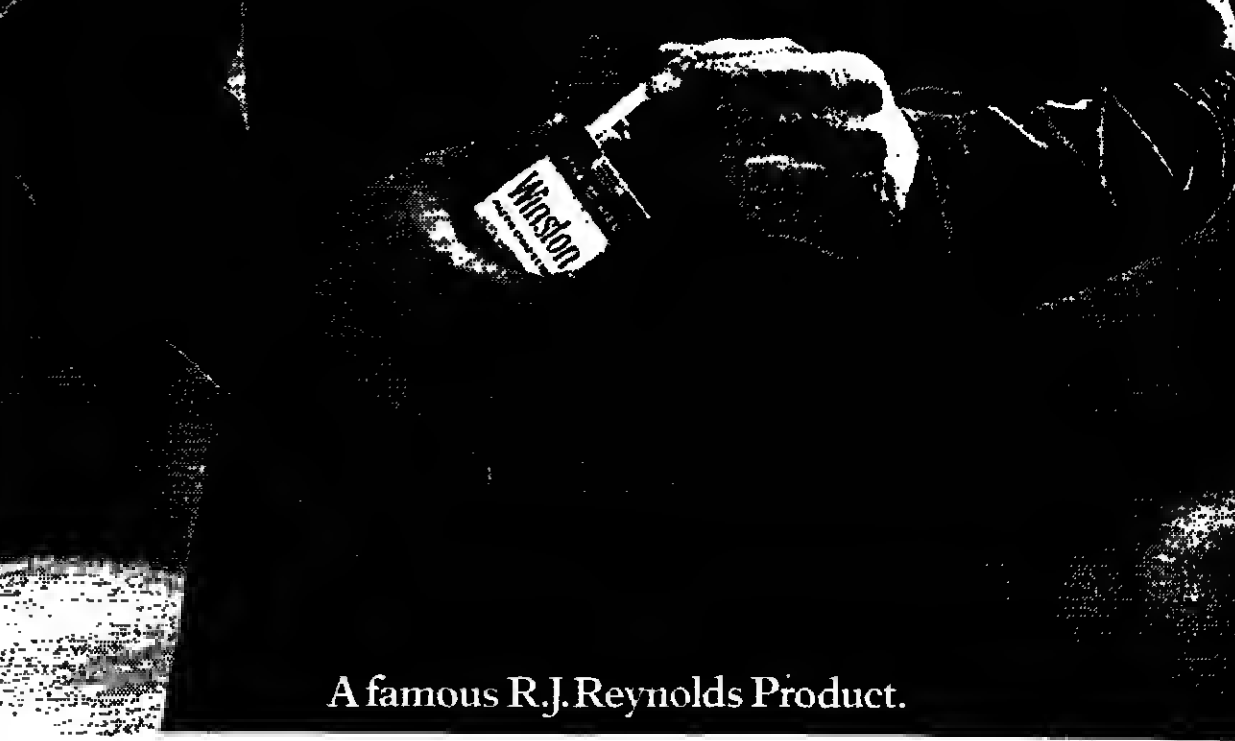
Occidental used two funds between 1969 and 1975 to make illegal or improper payments totaling \$1.2 million, the report said. Illegal domestic political contributions accounted for \$21,440, the report said, while unlawful payments to officials of foreign governments totaled \$180,873. Another \$955,129 was characterized as being of uncertain status, but the report said \$834,129 of that involved foreign payments.

TWA to the USA from London.

DEPARTS	DESTINATION	ARRIVES	
12.00	NEW YORK	14.35	NON
16.45	NEW YORK	19.45	NON
11.05	BOSTON	13.10	NON
11.05	PHILADELPHIA	15.22	DIRECT
12.30	CHICAGO	15.00	NON
14.10	LOS ANGELES	16.45	NON
14.10	SAN FRANCISCO	18.53	DIRECT

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Exposure Shifts Political Compass

TV Cameras Change Canada Parliament

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, April 23 (NYT)—Live television broadcasting of the Canadian Parliament, started here six months ago, has brought changes to the tradition-bound House of Commons and is expected to have a significant impact on the national elections expected in June.

Viewers were attracted to the first telecasts, a broadcasting official said, because of intense public interest in the daily debate over charges of illegal burglaries and other alleged crimes by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Reaction from constituents among other evidence, indicates that the five-day-a-week performance has kept its audience.

Effects of the telecasts noted by legislators and others are believed to have influenced Canadian politics. Emerging political personalities like Joseph Clark, who came from obscurity two years ago to head the Progressive Conservative Party and later to become the leader of the opposition, have gained exposure. The quality of debate in Commons has been elevated and, according to the speaker of the house, James Jerome, the nature of Parliament has been changed for the better.

Urged for U.S.

"I have no hesitation in recommending it to the Congress as well," Mr. Jerome said. Touching on a controversy that has delayed a proposal for live broadcasts of the U.S. Congress, he urged that the technical operation be handled by a crew under control of legislators, as in Canada, instead of making the production "a sort of network thing."

"I don't think there is any doubt that the effect has been all positive," Mr. Jerome said. "There is the strongest evidence that television has really awakened an unprecedented interest in the Parliament. We're talking here of a coast-to-coast, deep-seated and sustained demand."

"In terms of the House itself, I'm also convinced that the medium is having a positive effect on the members," he continued, citing an apparent increase in "soul-searching" by legislators. Noting a decline in disorderly behavior, he added, "It would be regrettable if it were to disappear altogether because then it would become too much of a sewing circle."

Objections by television viewers to "raucous behavior" in Commons, where debate is often drowned out by the shouts of hecklers, a parliamentary tradition inherited from Britain, recently prompted former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker to admonish members to maintain decorum. Shocked students in his rural Saskatchewan constituency had told him that they would be thrown out of school for such conduct, he said.

Boon for Opposition

Political analysts expect television to tend to favor the opposition, because public reaction has shown predominant interest in the daily 45-minute question period, when the most effective opposition speakers make the most embarrassing inquiries into official affairs that they can devise.

It is conceded that Mr. Clark, who will seek to displace Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in the coming election, has shown unexpected talent and force in handling the questions — traditionally the privilege of the leader of the opposition. But close associates of Mr. Trudeau, who has been wearing his hair shorter since cameras entered the chamber in October, say that the Prime Minister likes having his responses to Mr. Clark televised.

The anticipated complaints from members caught by the lens in undignified attitudes have failed to materialize, said Tom Van Dusen, a government adviser to the television production crew. Only the person speaking and those nearest him come within camera range, he said, and the most embarrassing shot was on the first day when a Cabinet minister sitting next to Mr. Trudeau was shown picking his teeth.

Flaws Cited

Flaws in the coverage cited by viewers include the absence of simultaneous interpretation for the two official languages used in the Commons, which are carried as spoken on the floor without translation. Interpretation in early telecasts from French to English, by far the majority language, brought protests from French speakers and was dropped, an official said.

Not all members are content with the telecasts. "Focusing on the floor of the House leaves the public totally unaware of all the work we do outside, like in committees," said Stanley Korchinski of Saskatchewan, voicing a common objection. Howard Johnson, a Conservative from British Columbia, and a foe of the telecasts, said, "Television has changed the system by introducing the new business of court talking to the nation when we are supposed to be engaged to debate with each other on legislation."



CHECKED SMUGGLERS—It was checkmate by customs when smugglers tried to get 1,200 pounds of compressed marijuana into the U.S. in the legs of chess tables. Authorities confiscated 190 cartons, each containing five chess tables, and arrested four Colombians.

In Georgia Gambling Case

2 Acquitted Despite Carter Testimony

MACON, Ga., April 23 (UPI)—Despite videotaped testimony by President Carter, who accused a Democratic legislator of seeking advance warning of gambling raids, a federal jury acquitted the lawmaker and a former sheriff of conspiracy charges.

State Sen. Culver Kidd of Milledgeville and former Baldwin County Sheriff Buford Lingold could have been sentenced to five

years in prison and fined \$22,000 each if convicted of teaming with central Georgia gamblers to block state raids on rural nightspots using slot machines and other gambling equipment.

The government contended that Mr. Kidd, an opponent of the 1972 governmental reorganization package proposed by then-Gov. Carter, offered to vote for it if Mr. Carter would arrange two bours' notice of

state gambling raids. The indictment said that Mr. Lingold knew of slot machines in the county and took bribes to let them operate.

Alleged Offer Relayed

Mr. Carter's testimony told of the alleged offer, relayed to him by a middleman who also testified for the prosecution.

"I think everyone felt like, if the President's testimony was what it should have been, why wasn't something done in 1972, six years ago?" said Mr. Kidd.

U.S. District Judge Wilbur Owens Jr., who presided over the five-day trial and the taping of Mr. Carter's testimony earlier in Washington, had forbidden attorneys to pose that question to the jury. He said that if a conspiracy had existed, it made no difference when Mr. Carter spoke publicly for the first time.

Asked if his old foe, now in the White House, was behind his troubles, Mr. Kidd replied, "I think that's very evident."

Jury foreman Calvin Jones agreed that the jurors were not unduly impressed by Mr. Carter's testimony. "We were influenced by all the testimony," he said. "There just wasn't evidence to convict them."

44 More Bring Suit In U.S. Asbestos Case

TYLER, Texas, April 23 (UPI)—A \$100-million personal injury suit has been filed in U.S. District Court on behalf of 44 former employees of a now-closed asbestos plant.

The suit is similar to one in which an out-of-court settlement was approved by a Beaumont, Texas, federal judge on behalf of 445 former workers at the plant. The 445 workers, or their survivors, split \$20 million from the settlement — in which the federal government paid a considerable amount.

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News Analysis

Trudeau: A Changed Man Leading Changed Country

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, April 23 (NYT)—Pierre Trudeau marked his 10th anniversary last week as the Prime Minister, a changed man leading a changing country.

At 58, Mr. Trudeau still projects vigor and zest as he travels about the country, but the trendy figure of years past, when an evening out might find him escorting such glamorous personalities as Barbra Streisand, have become part of history. Gone, too, is the exuberant national adulation that accompanied his political rise, a phenomenon known to Canadians as "Trudeumania."

The breakup of his marriage to a much younger woman, the former Margaret Sinclair of Vancouver, has left Mr. Trudeau with a new and sympathetic public image as a "single parent," often accompanied on his travels by one or more of three young sons.

"Priceless Asset"

The Canadian leader emerges from a decade in power — a record surpassed by only 3 of his 14 predecessors in the office — as a respected figure in international affairs, but facing serious challenges in his own country.

As the senior head of government in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he was hailed by Vice-President Mondale, during an official visit to Ottawa earlier this year, as "a priceless asset to the industrial democracies of the world."

Mr. Trudeau's standing is high in the Communist world as well. He helped to open avenues between Communist China and the West by establishing diplomatic relations between Ottawa and Peking in 1970, a move that disturbed the United States at the time, and he has developed a friendship with Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba that has upset many conservative Canadians.

Elusive Goals

However, the major goals of Mr. Trudeau's policies both abroad and at home have been elusive. His aim of reducing Canadian economic dependence upon the United States through a policy known as the "third option" — that is, increasing trade with other countries, as opposed to the other alternatives of strengthening the links with the United States, or leaving the relationship unchanged — has failed to produce significant change.

The new policy was proclaimed in 1972, when the United States accounted for more than two-thirds of Canada's imports and exports. The proportion today remains about the same.

Mr. Trudeau was swept to power in 1968 on a platform of "national unity," which meant a bridging of the gulf between the English-speaking majority and the 27 per cent of Canada's 23 million persons whose mother tongue is French. A decade later, Canada has been racked by the election of a government in French-speaking Quebec, Mr. Trudeau's native province, the aim of which is to make Quebec an independent country.

One of Mr. Trudeau's early accomplishments was the passage of the Official Languages Act, which gives French equal status with English in the federal government. This has made federal services available in French throughout Canada. It has resulted in bilingual signs on all federal installations and bilingual labeling on commercial products.

A concomitant change was to increase French representation in the federal government. Besides Mr. Trudeau, French Canadians in high places now include Jean Chretien, the finance minister, and a number of other Cabinet officers, as well as the governor-general, Jules Légaré, who represents Queen Elizabeth as head of state.

Mr. Trudeau has had less success

Athens Paper Predicts Terror

ATHENS, April 23 (AP)—Greek police have been warned that organized groups backed by Italian terrorists are planning a wave of political executions and kidnappings, the newspaper Acropolis reported today.

The warning came from Italian officials in a confidential report, the pro-government newspaper said. It added that terrorists have approached Greek students in Italy and offered them training and assistance in terrorism.

The Italian police report said that about 100 terrorists organizations are known to exist, with about four, including the Red Brigades, among the best organized. The newspaper said that according to the confidential report the terrorists are trained at urban guerrilla centers in Czechoslovakia and are financed and directed by the Soviet Union. In addition, the terrorists have contacts with Palestinian guerrillas, the report said.



Pierre Elliott Trudeau

in his plan to make Canada "irrevocably bilingual" by training English-speaking civil servants in French.

In addition, the increasing French presence in the government, which Mr. Trudeau recently characterized as "a very important accomplishment" of his leadership, and other linguistic measures promoting French have contributed to a virulent "English backlash," especially in the western provinces.

The deterioration of the once-rubious Canadian economy, which now suffers high inflation, the highest unemployment rate since the Depression and a weakening Canadian dollar, has forced Mr. Trudeau to defend his policies almost daily in Parliament.

Answering critics of his economic ideas, he cites statistics to show that the number of people living below the official poverty line has been halved over the last decade to 10 per cent, and contends that this proves the success of a program for the "Just Society," a key slogan of his administration.

Abductors Made Empain Pledge Future Payment

PARIS, April 23 (AP)—Kidnapped Belgian Baron Edouard-Jean Empain was forced to sign letters promising to pay his captors 40 million francs (about \$8.7 million) on release, French police confirmed today.

The gang said that if the money were not paid, they would shoot three persons at random and make Baron Empain responsible by pinning the letters to their bodies, said Commissioner Robert Ottavio, who led the long search for Baron Empain.

The baron signed the letters on March 27, minutes before being released from a suburban house where he had been kept for nine weeks, hooded and chained in a make-shift tent in one room, Mr. Ottavio said.

But he added that the threat was not being taken seriously and that the money had not been paid. The three gang leaders are under arrest and the others have been identified and are being hunted in Europe.

1,000 Homeless In Canada City

ST. EUSTACHE, Quebec, April 23 (AP)—More than 1,000 persons have been forced out of their homes here because of a gasoline leak into the local sewer system and may not be able to go back for several months.

Authorities believe that more than 40,000 gallons of gasoline has leaked out of an underground tank at a service station during the last year. Only 8,000 gallons have been pumped out of the ground.

Residents of this small city 30 kilometers northwest of Montreal had been complaining for the last four months of the smell of gasoline fumes, but officials did not find the gasoline in the sewers until February.

UPI Staffer Resigns Over Pulitzer Mixup

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—United Press International has reported that Jim Schweitzer, 36, who last week mistakenly won the Pulitzer Prize for spot photography, has resigned.

Mr. Schweitzer, of Indianapolis, said that his effectiveness as a representative of UPI had been seriously diminished by the mixup. He won the prize Monday, but three days later it was taken from him and awarded to John Blair, a freelance photographer who took the picture, which showed an Indiana real estate executive held as a hostage at gunpoint.

A truck transporting sand. A van delivering merchandise. A bus carrying tourists, or workers, or schoolchildren. Vehicles named Fiat. OM. Lancia. Unic. Magirus-Deutz. This is the world of Iveco.

Iveco: a world of experience.

IVECO

28. You used to call home every Sunday.

(Another good reason to call home.)
"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

Of Industrial Production in Developed Nations

Energy Conservation Shown to Improve Efficiency

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 23 (IHT)—Campaigns to conserve energy have improved significantly the efficiency of industrial countries in energy use — a change that eventually could alter the dimensions of the energy crisis in any revival of rapid economic growth.

In Western Europe, the United States and Japan, the same amount of goods now can be produced for the equivalent of less oil, according to statistics released recently by the International Energy Agency (IEA), whose headquarters is in Paris. The figures indicated that each point of industrial growth now needed only about a third as much extra energy as before.

The IEA figures showed the cumulative impact in the last five years of energy-saving innovations, including the adoption of new industrial production methods, the spread of thermal insulation in homes and offices and the imposition of speed limits and other measures to improve efficiency in transportation.

In the United States, where President Carter is trying to promote new energy measures, considerable improvements were shown: since 1972, the rate of increase in energy consumption has slowed from 4.5 per cent pre-1972 to 0.88 per cent now; energy as a factor of GDP has dropped from 1.58 tons of oil per thousand dollars to 1.46; and only 0.34 extra barrels of oil are needed for each additional thousand dollars in economic growth—a dramatic change from the 1.11 extra barrels needed prior to 1973.

In IEA countries, the amount of energy represented in each thousand dollars of gross domestic product has dropped. The IEA countries (most Western industrial states except Australia and France) consumed the equivalent of 1.41 tons of oil for each thousand dollars of GDP — a reduction from the comparable figure in 1972 of 1.51 tons of oil equivalent. In 1960, it was 1.46 tons; the upward trend persisted until 1973, when it was reversed by the oil crisis.

Even more dramatic shifts emerged in an IEA extrapolation of present trends showing that less and less energy is needed to expand GDP by an extra percentage point or thousand dollars.

New Technologies

This "energy coefficient" partly reflected the impact of new technologies supplanting energy-guzzling installations in factories, homes and vehicles. Gradually, these changes mean that industrial countries can envisage expanding their economies without simultaneously increasing their dependence on energy imports as heavily as in the past.

According to this sophisticated indicator, IEA countries today can add \$1,000 to their output while adding the equivalent of less than a half ton of oil to their consumption — an improvement over the extra 1.06 tons needed before 1973.

While the United States scored the most dramatic turnaround in this projection, Japan boosted its

energy efficiency outlook from 1.02 tons per growth point to 0.67 tons. France cut its oil increment to 0.54 tons from 0.86.

Stressing the need for energy conservation in the form of better use amid economic growth, IEA experts said that these figures — released by Dr. Ulf Lantzke, IEA executive director — would be refined to show sector-by-sector analyses of energy savings — as distinct from cutbacks due to idle industrial capacity and other belt-tightening measures.

In the industrial sector, which accounted for 41 per cent of energy consumption in industrial countries, IEA experts claim that 15 to 20 per cent saving could be achieved by 1985.

For example, new cement plants have halved their energy quotients by adopting "dry" production methods. The paper and pulp industry in Sweden plans a 15 per cent energy saving. In the United States, the steel industry could economize 12 per cent by heeding IEA recommendations.

While changes require investment and changeover time, the impact has begun to emerge in the newly released figures. Britain's chemical industry, a heavy user of energy as fuel and feedstock, has conserved energy by new processes. And Imperial Chemical Industries said that it cut energy by 18 per cent for the same output. Another big user, B.P. Chemicals, earmarked \$50 million for 40 energy-saving projects.

Progress in other fields included speed limits in most European countries and a drive to insulate 50 per cent of dwellings within this decade.

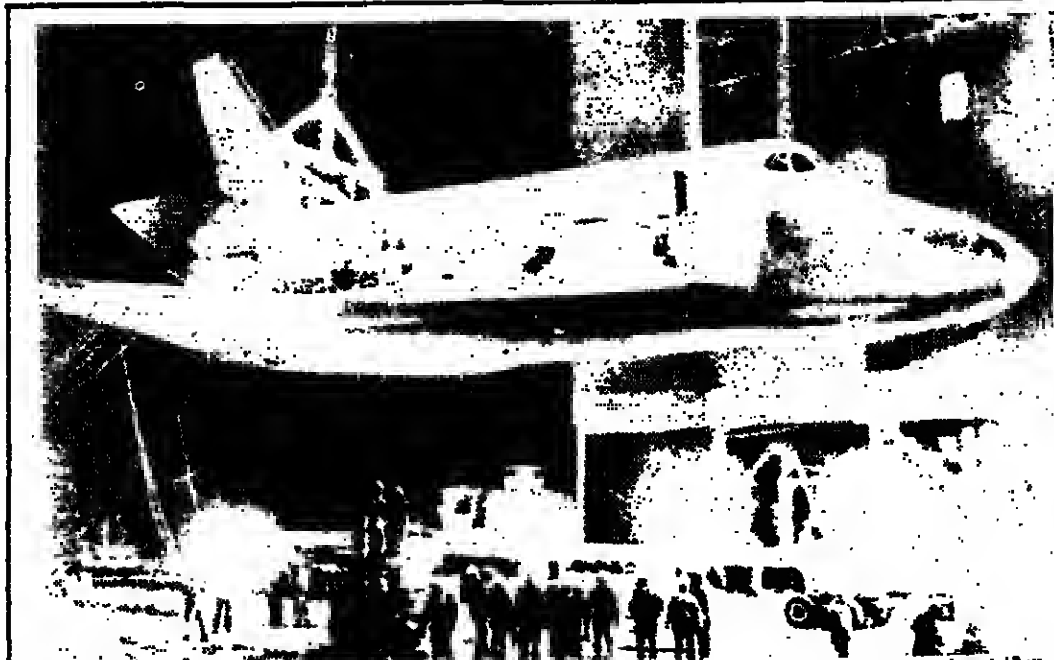
IEA experts were divided about the implications of the figures for the outlook on energy consumption. Some experts argued that improvements in efficiency will allow the industrial states to keep the plateau on growth-rates of energy consumption as a factor in economic expansion. However, other experts predicted that a new surge in development would restore the overall growth.

From the IEA forecasts, it emerged that, while industrial coun-

tries were temporarily stabilizing their energy-growth rates, the trend remained different from developing countries, which were just starting to equip themselves with industrial bases.

In Spain, for instance, the energy component of economic output rose from the equivalent of 1.20 tons of oil to 1.35 tons since the energy crisis. Similarly, Spain's "energy coefficient" worsened from 1.10 tons to 1.63 tons of oil per extra thousand dollars in GDP. Meanwhile, Spain's energy consumption has increased by 6 per cent a year — a faster rate than any industrial country.

Governments in developing countries faced the need for energy-intensive investments before reaching the sort of plateau in energy consumption rates that the industrial countries apparently have attained, IEA experts said.



SHAKY SPACECRAFT—The Shuttle Enterprise Orbiter is hoisted about 360 feet in the 420-foot vibration-test facility at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., where it will be joined with its external tank and subjected to vibrations similar to those of actual launch.

\$3.80 an Hour for Pilot

Low Pay Is Driving Many From U.K. Armed Forces

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Disgruntled by low pay, low morale and minimal fringe benefits, British pilots, army and navy officers and enlisted men are leaving the military service by the thousands.

Officers — in the best British tradition — are leading the exodus, applying in droves for early discharge.

Even an elite unit like the Royal Air Force, credited by Sir Winston Churchill with saving England from catastrophe in World War II, faces a shortage of pilots.

Take fighter pilot Chris Cole, for instance. He earns the equivalent of about \$3.80 an hour — the same as a bus driver in London.

The government is considering steps to turn the tide, but even if an expected pay rise goes through, it will be limited to 10 per cent at a time when many members of the military earn 30 per cent less than civilians with similar qualifications.

In the RAF, if the trend continues, there will be 200 more planes than pilots in two years. It has 1,450 officers waiting to get out, a 77 per cent increase over last year, and 1,200 other airmen have applied for early retirement.

The Royal Navy has had a 68 per cent jump over last year in the number of officers asking to leave. And in the 162,000-man army, officials estimate that between 6,500 and 10,000 have left or applied to leave.

Army sources say that 977 officers applied for premature voluntary release in the last year — 469

of them in the last four months. That equals the officer strength of 30 battalions. Between 1973 and last year, only 562 officers asked to be released.

The manpower crunch has forced the British Army to withdraw more than 50 tanks from the front-line in West Germany.

One reason is money. The British Army is one of the worst-paid in Europe. Five of 12 NATO nations pay privates more than Britain pays its lieutenants, who earn the equivalent of \$136 a week. Senior non-commissioned officers make about \$160 a week — more than British lieutenants but less than half of what their Canadian counterparts earn.

U.S. privates, by contrast, earn between \$397 and \$460 a month, and sergeant pay ranges from \$576 at the lowest grade to a minimum of \$1,121 at the highest. U.S. lieutenants earn between \$733 and \$844, and captains make at least \$968 a month.

Like some U.S. servicemen in West Germany, where the dollar's value in relation to the mark has declined, many British soldiers have to moonlight to make ends meet. A survey of the RAF base at West Drayton revealed that more than 30 per cent moonlight at a nearby chocolate bar factory, earning about \$36 for 15 hours' work. Others work as bartenders, cash drivers or laborers.

Aggravating the pay problem, British soldiers and airmen do not get many of the benefits available to military men in other countries. British soldiers have to pay for housing, clothes and meals.

Under British regulations, army officers must give 18 months' notice before leaving the service. But it often takes longer to get out.

"Many won't be let out for two years," an army spokesman said. "A pay rise is expected imminently and many may change their minds."

But unless the government gives military men more than a 10 per cent pay boost, that will not be enough to stem the tide, says Sir Jack Harman, head of the British Army's department of administration and personnel.

It is estimated that the army and RAF have lost about 40 per cent of their experienced officers and technical specialists in the last year. The rank of captain has been hit especially hard. And that poses a

serious problem because that rank marks the stage in an officer's career when he is considered fully trained and ready to apply his experience.

"Ironically, it is often the best young men who leave because it is they who feel most confident about finding another job and earning more money outside," the Times of London said in an editorial.

Chlorine Leak Fells 40 in Va.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., April 23 (AP)—At least 40 persons, including several policemen and firemen, were overcome by chlorine gas here yesterday after a leak at a sewage treatment plant, authorities said. No serious injuries were reported.

A fire official said that the leak occurred when employees at the plant were changing a chlorine cylinder. The cause of the leak had not been determined, he said.

The official said that firefighters apparently were not told of the chlorine when they were summoned. The first truck drove into the cloud without knowing what it was, he said.

Soviet Nuclear Test

STOCKHOLM, April 23 (Reuters)—Sweden's seismological institute at Uppsala reported a nuclear underground test today at the Soviet proving grounds near Semipalatinsk in western Siberia.

Figures Show Efficiency

Energy Consumption (in million tons of oil equivalent)

	1972	1977	% Growth per year
IEA countries	3,108	3,309	1.26
West Germany	250	258	0.62
Italy	125	131	0.91
Japan	312	360	2.94
Netherlands	59	63	1.36
Spain	51	68	6.09
Sweden	45	48	1.17
Switzerland	21	23	1.56
United Kingdom	215	212	-0.27
United States	1,691	1,767	0.88
France	164	178	1.70

Energy Consumption (in tons of oil equivalent) per unit of GDP (in thousands of constant 1970 dollars)

	1960	1972	1977
IEA countries	1.45	1.51	1.41
U.S.	1.51	1.58	1.46
Japan	—	—	1.19
United Kingdom	1.84	1.68	1.56
France	1.05	1.04	0.97
Spain	1.11	1.20	1.35

Energy Coefficient (extra tons of oil equivalent needed to raise GDP by constant \$1,000)

	1960-72	1972-77
IEA countries	1.06	0.48
West Germany	0.99	0.30
Italy	1.02	0.67
Japan	1.59	0.31
Netherlands	1.65	0.43
Spain	1.10	1.63
Sweden	1.08	0.81
United Kingdom	0.73	—
United States	1.11	0.34
France	0.86	0.54

* (GDP grew with less energy)

—Tables provided by IEA

India Mine Disaster

JAIPUR, India, April 23 (Reuters)—At least seven workers were crushed to death and eight were seriously injured when a sandstone mine in the western Indian state of Rajasthan caved in yesterday, it was announced today.

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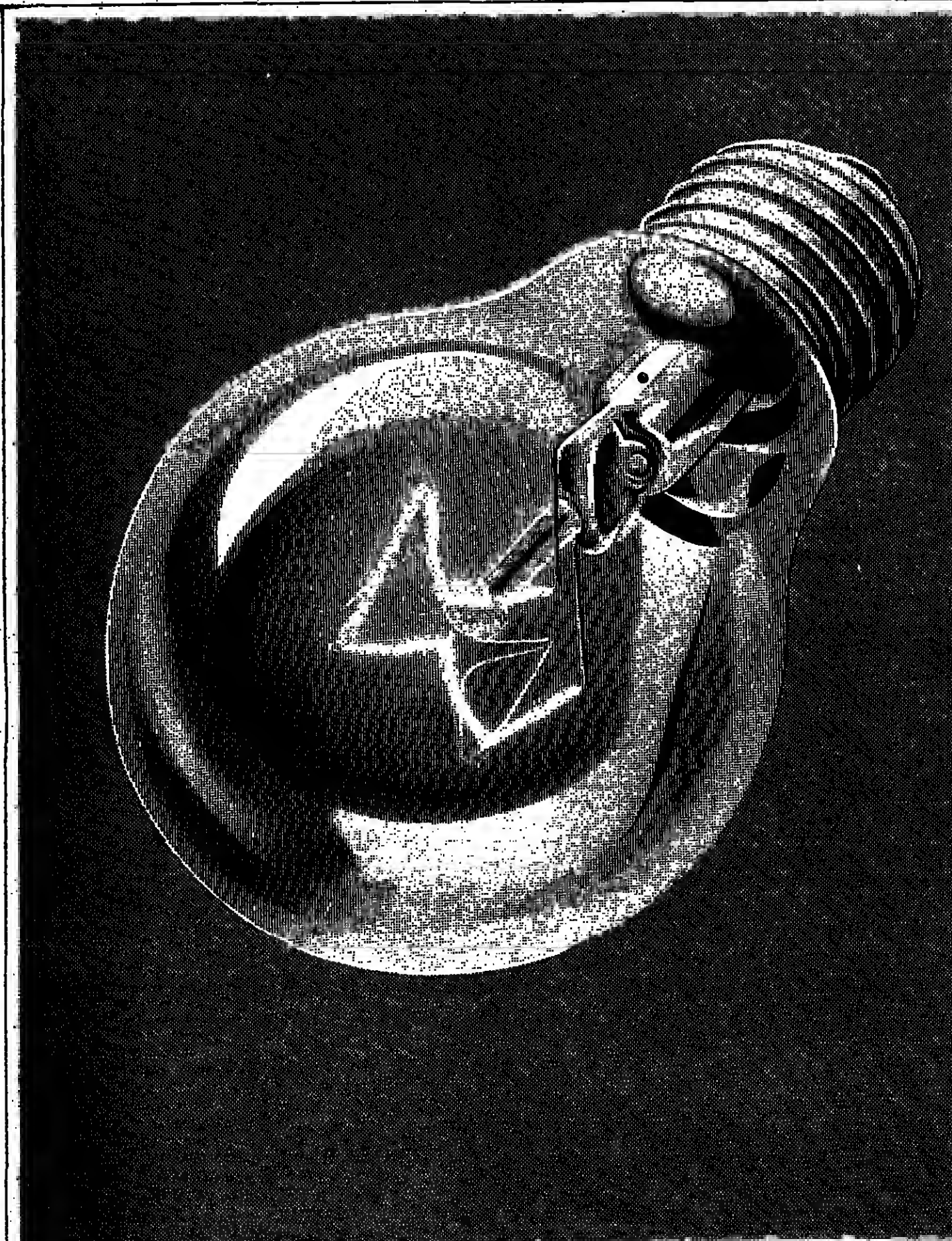
looking for package financing, a Euro-loan combined with a bond issue — no problem for us, either, as a universal bank.

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Waiting It Out in Rhodesia

Secretary of State Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen did the only thing they could do when they met last week with the parties to the Rhodesian conflict: They listened, and made no promises. That was sensible, because the United States and Britain lack leverage to force a compromise between Prime Minister Smith and his new-found black partners on the one hand and their black Patriotic Front challengers on the other. But Washington and London may well have the logic of events going for them. Once the two Rhodesian sides step close enough to the precipice, they may decide that talking is better than fighting.

The burden of compromise is likely to fall harder on the Salisbury government than on the Patriotic Front. In the recent exploratory talks the Front went some distance (but by no means all the way) toward accepting the current version of last August's Anglo-American plan which still looks like the fairest way to provide for genuine majority rule while continuing to safeguard minority rights. It calls for a British caretaker authority and UN supervision of elections for a post-independence government. By contrast, the Salisbury Four (Smith, Bishop Muzorewa, Sithole and Chief Chirau) told Vance that they would "consider" the Anglo-American plan. But they contend that since they have already embarked on a course leading to rule by Rhodesia's 97 per cent black majority, it is up to the Front to come along on their terms.

There is probably more bravado than substance behind their assertion that the future lies with them. Smith's three black colleagues assume that once the guerrillas see black faces in the government they will abandon the struggle. But by some accounts, blacks have greeted last month's "internal settlement" with skepticism at best, hostility at worst. It may, hence, be just as likely that the war will beat up as the training camps in Zambia and Mozambique turn out additional fighters, and as Soviet and Cuban aid (if not active intervention) intensifies. And as the cost of war, now about \$1 million a day, increases and the Rhodesian economy continues to decline, more whites are likely to

conclude that the internal settlement has not worked. Their now gradual exodus from the country could become a torrent. Then the situation would resemble South Vietnam in 1975: The guerrillas would be able to pick up the pieces.

That distinct possibility is what keeps Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the leaders of the Patriotic Front, from going further toward compromise. Yet they too must reckon that events might not go their way. The hospitality of neighboring Zambia and Mozambique is crucial to the guerrillas. But the war has crippled their economies. Zambians, especially, are said to resent the costs — and the Rhodesian retaliatory attacks — the guerrillas have thrust upon them. While Moscow and Havana might increase their aid to the guerrillas, there is no sign they will do much to help Zambia and Mozambique.

Vance and Owen seem to think that the way to narrow the gap between Nkomo and Muzorewa is to open one between Nkomo and the supposedly more radical Mugabe. Perhaps. But nothing is more likely to cause Nkomo to nail himself to Mugabe's mast (red flag atop it notwithstanding) than the present well advertised effort to pry him loose. And the premise upon which the effort rests is itself shaky — that if Nkomo comes to terms with the Salisbury Four, the several thousand guerrillas now loyal to him will do the same. Much depends upon the terms Nkomo might choose.

Thus it all comes back to the internal agreement. Nkomo and Mugabe are right to oppose it. The constitution it decrees in advance entrenches minority white power for too long; the procedures it sets out for holding elections offer inadequate assurance of participation by the Patriotic Front. The virtue of the Anglo-American plan is that it comes as close as reason can to arrangements which protect minority rights but allow for effective majority rule and for a fair determination of majority wishes. For the next several months, therefore, as the guerrillas stick to their guns, Vance and Owen should hold to their plan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Test for Cubans in Africa

A major test of Cuban intentions in Africa is now taking shape. Are the Cubans merely tools of an expansionist Soviet policy? Or is Fidel Castro acting on his own, in pursuit of his old dream of Third World revolution? Or, as the Cubans themselves have claimed, is their role both independent and modest, consisting essentially of helping allied governments (Angola, Ethiopia) to repel foreign invaders? The way that Havana responds to the impending confrontation between the Ethiopian government and the secessionist forces in Eritrea should do much to answer those questions.

The case of Eritrea is very different from the tribally based secession movements common in other parts of Africa. Maintaining borders that existed at the time of decolonization is not at issue. For most of the first half of this century, Eritrea was an Italian colony unconnected with independent Ethiopia. Federated to Ethiopia in 1952, Eritrea remained politically distinct until 1962, when it was finally incorporated into its larger neighbor.

The incorporation was resisted militarily from the beginning. The Eritrean guerrillas thus view their long struggle as a national liberation movement. They have received support from a number of Arab states and, until recently, from Cuba and the Soviet Union. But, in the main, they have relied on their own resources, and now control more than 90 per cent of the province's territory. Because Eritrea separates the rest of Ethiopia from the sea, the Ethiopian rulers are determined to win it back. On what they deem a question of national interest, Ethiopia's present leftist military leaders have not acted

very differently from their imperial predecessor, the late Haile Selassie.

But if the Ethiopians are acting consistently, the same cannot be said of their Soviet allies. Apparently untroubled by their earlier endorsement of Eritrean self-determination, the Russians have now indicated that they are prepared to back the coming Ethiopian drive against it. Fidel Castro has not — so far at least — been as cynical. In fact, Cuban spokesmen have continued to speak of the need for a political rather than a military solution to the Eritrean problem. Why then has Havana sent additional troops to Ethiopia, even after Somalia's retreat from the Ogaden? Is a military solution being prepared, or is Castro trying to preserve his freedom of action while deciding on his course? If he intends to keep Cuba out of the Eritrean quarrel, he has an opportunity to act accordingly.

While the prospects for a political solution now appear bleak, they might conceivably be strengthened if the Ethiopian leaders understood they could not count on the large Cuban contingent for use in Eritrea. If the Cubans do decide to join the fight, they will face a bloody contest, with no certain prospect of victory. What is certain, however, is that such a Cuban move would confirm the opinions of those in this country who contended all along that Cuba has no independent foreign policy, and is no more scrupulous or principled in international relations than its Soviet masters. That would inevitably limit the evolution of the relationship between the United States and Cuba.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Indochina: Red Tyranny

The ghastly trauma of the American defeat left many people feeling they simply did not want to bear any more about Indochina for the time being. Nevertheless... the Cambodians and the Vietnamese are going through hell. In the past few days, the Daily Telegraph has been publishing... reports [that] show beyond doubt that the peoples of both countries are ready to go to desperate lengths to get out. Most take to the sea.

Where Communists take power, their first preoccupation is to stop the people getting out. The bulk of the Indochina escapees have been coming from Vietnam. This is partly because the Cambodian regime exercises a

more ruthless and brutal control, partly because the Vietnamese authorities have had their attention distracted somewhat recently by the mini-war between them and the Cambodians. Nevertheless, sizeable numbers of Cambodians are managing to escape after first having crossed into Vietnam. Altogether, more than 2,000 refugees a month are now reaching Malaysia and Thailand. Many do not survive the hair-raising journey. In the meantime there are persistent reports of tension and even fighting on the Vietnam-China border. China is supporting Cambodia, while the Soviet Union broadly supports Vietnam. The agrarian paradise is a hideous nightmare.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

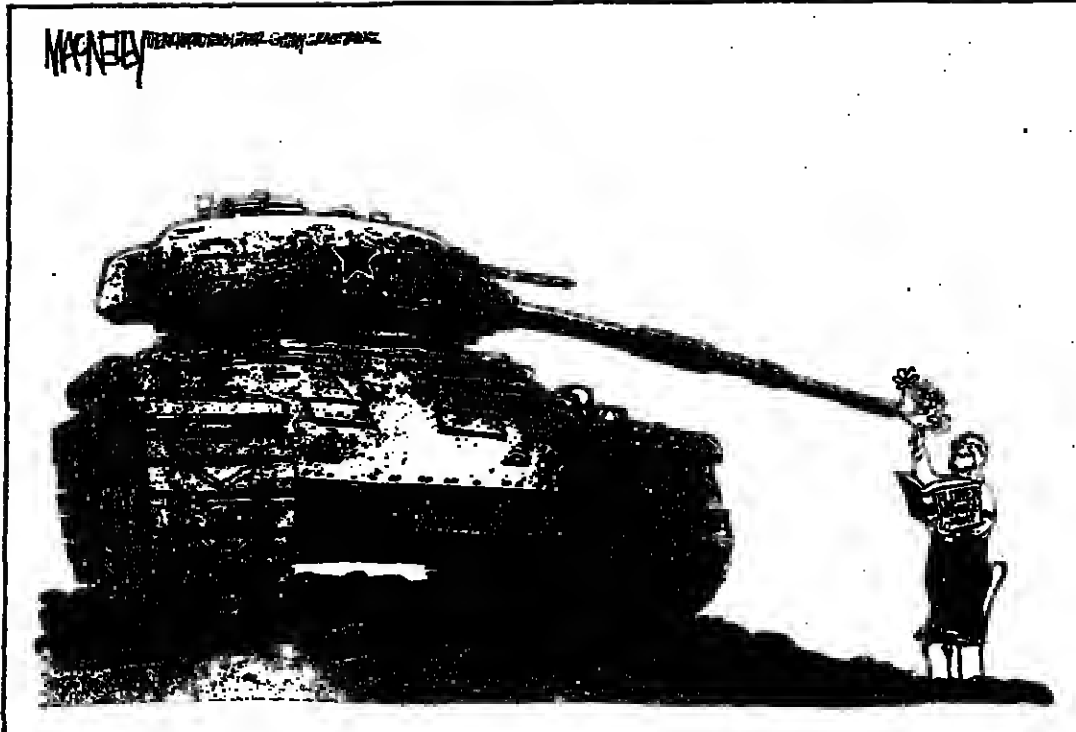
April 24, 1903

LONDON—There was great rejoicing all over London yesterday. Income tax payers were, of course, the people most interested in the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. C.T. Ritchie. It was expected that there would be a substantial reduction in the income tax. The optimistic thought that it would be three pence to the pound; the pessimistic, tuppence.

Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1928

PARIS—Newspapers have become so gigantic a financial proposition in the United States that it is doubtful if any of the big cities in particular will ever again see a new daily publication, declared Herbert Gummison, president of the Brooklyn Eagle Publishing Co., who has just arrived in Paris for a short holiday. "The expenses, all of them, are just too enormous," he said.



The Latest Israeli Proposals

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—With Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan of Israel coming here in the next few days, the Carter administration is now studying very carefully the Israeli government's latest formulation of its policy for breaking the present diplomatic impasse in the Middle East.

President Carter broke openly with Begin on the meaning of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and on how to determine the future of the Palestinian Arabs. The Israeli government has now redefined its position, and while its latest proposals have not been published, it can be stated on the authority of high officials that they are as follows:

It is Israel's position with regard to Resolution 242 that it is "prepared to negotiate peace treaties in fulfillment of all the principles of Security Council Resolution 242." Israel agrees that these principles "will serve as the basis for negotiations between Israel and all the neighboring states, i.e., Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon."

In enumerating the principles of 242, Israel includes the principle of "withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the conflict of '67," as well as the principle which calls for "secure and recognized boundaries within which every state in the area will live in peace."

As far as the question of the Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and the Gaza district is concerned, Israel holds that they "will have the right to participate in the determination of their future." This right will be exercised in the framework of talks to be held among Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and representatives of these Palestinian Arabs.

Redefinition

This authorized Israeli position does not, of course, meet President Sadat's demands or even Carter's expectations, and was not designed to do so, but it is important nonetheless. It is a careful redefinition or tactical move to get the Middle East negotiations going again, and it is critical to note what it does not say.

It does not commit Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza in return for recognition of Israel's political independence and territorial integrity. It is not the simple "withdrawal for peace" formulation Washington would like to see Israel negotiate with its neighbors.

In short, it is a process for negotiation and not a policy for settlement. It recognizes that there are different interpretations of Resolution 242, and agrees to negotiate them, but it is very careful to make clear that it will negotiate them "with all neighboring states," which is a polite way of insisting that it will not negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On the future of the Palestinian Arabs, the Israeli formulation also avoids any suggestion that it will allow this question to be settled by a vote of the million Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza, let alone by the vote of the other 2 million Palestinian Arabs outside these two areas.

The Israeli position now is that it accepts the wording of the Carter-Sadat communique that the Palestinian Arabs "will have the right to participate in the determination of their future," but that "this right will be exercised in the framework of talks to be held among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of these Palestinian Arabs" — specifically by negotiation between states rather than by referendum or plebiscite, and with the "participation" of the Palestinian Arabs in Gaza and the West Bank and not the scattered Palestinian Arabs elsewhere.

The Carter administration is being very cautious about reacting to all this. It wants to reopen serious negotiations. It recognizes that Resolution 242 did not define

"secure and recognized borders," that it did not call for Israeli withdrawal from "all" Arab territories occupied by Israel after the 1967 war or from "the" territories; that it didn't require Israel to give up "every inch" of territory as demanded by Sadat, or forbid total withdrawal either.

All this calculated vagueness was to be left to the parties for discussion, and while the Carter administration is hopeful that the new Israeli formulation will break the stalemate, it is not very hopeful, and is still a little irritated by Begin's diplomacy.

U.S. Visit

He will be coming here for a week at the beginning of May to help celebrate the 30th anniversary of Israel's independence. Washington recognizes the significance of the occasion, and will certainly take part in it, but a transcontinental

tour by Begin, with vast rallies in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, precisely when all these intricate questions are back on the negotiating table, seems to be at least some high officials here to be a little odd and even excessive.

There has even been some discussion among Carter's principal aides about whether the President should receive him under such circumstances (he will), but the administration is clearly not eager for more public pressure on behalf of Israel just when the debate is starting over 242, the Palestinians, and the sale of advanced airplanes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

So there will be discussion with Dayan in Washington before Begin arrives on what all this means. The administration is relieved that Israel has removed some of the barriers to a renewal of Middle East talks, but it is not yet clear what the new Israeli proposals really mean.

Letters

Fair Play

Who is trying to "destabilize" the United States?

The anti-Carter campaign that started almost immediately with attacks on his Southern aides has now assumed international proportions that even Hitler did not inspire until well after 1933.

In several languages, and in every branch of the European media, the litany of complaints has now gained a astonishing momentum: President Carter is no leader; he doesn't understand how to handle congressional opposition; his tax plan is in trouble; he wants Americans to reduce their consumption of energy which they refuse to do (his fault); he endangers détente by continuing to talk of human rights (a dirty word for the Russians); he has angered the West Germans and knuckled under to the Russians by postponing construction of the neutron bomb, etc. Finally, his Southern voice and accent irritate people; at no time was he applauded during a recent major address in Washington before "the most responsible editors of the nation's newspapers" (James Reston, IHT, April 13).

Nothing like Watergate, mind you, but this is the water torture method, calculated to wear down rather than overthrow. In this way certain groups are making sure that he enjoys world unpopularity and accomplishes nothing by midterm, in hopes to dump him before the start of the 1980 campaign.

It's indecent, really. But it's also much more than that, and I ask myself if we Americans are so easily manipulated as to allow these, or other less well-known forces to hound this elected President out of office without a word of protest to our (also elected) congressmen, to our fellow citizens and above all to the servile portions of the media who have mounted this search-and-destroy operation as they would the selling of a sensational new commercial product. Both the national and international consequences, which are incalculable, may soon get out of hand. The falling dollar is no accident.

Humanity too, it is shocking. No overworked, sensitive man can continue to function normally under such a barrage of attack. The White House could become the U.S. version of a "psychiatric hospital" for dissenting U.S. presidents. Let's remember Woodrow Wilson, hounded into a wheelchair, and the sad results of that campaign of destruction: namely, postponement for 26 years of U.S. participation in world responsibility.

MARIA JOLAS.

Paris.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

Wadenswil, Switzerland.

Royal Rights

The criticism by a few British taxpayers, reported in the IHT's People column, of Princess Margaret's romance with Roddy Llewellyn and their suggestion that her absence from the government should be reduced are unjustified and, in content, unrepresentative of general public opinion.

I have never heard it suggested that captains of industry, entertainment and sports stars or other public figures should have their pay cut because of their love lives. Especially in England.

We ordinary citizens, on the contrary, have always assumed that trips to the West Indies with an inamorata constituted an important part of the perquisites of high station. Jealousy we might be, but not critical or vengeful.

We respectfully suggest that Parliament should vote Princess Margaret an increase and arrange at least a knighthood for Roddy. Such action would be much more in the real British tradition, in line with modern customs everywhere and a positive recognition of equal rights for women.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

About Turkey

When I read The New York Times' editorial (IHT, April 10) about Turkey, I thought I was reading an article from a Greek newspaper.

Such biased articles, I am sure, do not represent U.S. public opinion and do not deserve an answer, so I am not going to discuss the contents of the article, but only to tell you shortly, as long as you try to direct affairs of the world and cannot stay neutral among friendly nations and others, you are bound to lose a lot, at least half of the world.

ALI UN.

Hong Kong.

Dissident's Plea: Rights Come First

By Mihajlo Mihajlov

After serving three years of a seven-year sentence on a charge of spreading "hostile propaganda" — specifically, criticizing President Tito's government in articles published abroad — the dissident Yugoslav writer Mihajlo Mihajlov was released from prison Nov. 24 under a general amnesty that included 217 other political prisoners. He said afterward that he was ready to return to prison rather than stop criticizing the regime. Two months later, he addressed a plea to the Belgrade conference on European security and cooperation, urging a reference to human rights in its final document. In the summary document closing the conference, last month, because of the Soviet Union's opposition there was no such reference. Following are excerpts from Mr. Mihajlov's request, translated by The New York Times from the Serbo-Croatian.

BELGRADE—Watching your deliberation, I have become apprehensive by the reports on the immense at the conference. The possibility of omission, in the final document, of any reference to human rights would in itself bring into question the faith of détente. Therefore, I decided to address you via this open letter, believing that one grain of sand can sometime up the scale of history.

My name is known to you. I have a certain moral right to address you due to the fact that world public opinion characterized by release from prison three months ago (together with dozens of other political prisoners in Yugoslavia) as the biggest success of the conference so far.

Everyone knows the conferences in Helsinki and Belgrade are, in certain respects, historical "firsts." For the first time, in the course of diplomatic negotiations at the highest level, discussions are not limited to war and peace, armies and disarmament, borders and trade. As an unavoidable element, on which are dependent all other factors of international agreement, the emphasis on the respect for individual human rights was introduced: right to free speech, to uncontrolled exchange of ideas and information, to travel to other countries, etc.

This shows how the tragic experiences of World War II, the war provoked by totalitarian regimes, are beginning to be perceived by the peoples who are still free. Today it is clear to everyone that the persecution of Jews in Germany was not an "internal question" of the Third Reich, just as today's apartheid policy in South Africa is not. It is clear to everyone that discrimination and spiritual genocide against the color of ideas — which exists in all one-party systems, whether they are associated with an "international" one-party center or are independent — is as inexcusable as the discrimination against the color of the skin. It is also clear that those rights that allegedly exist in totalitarian societies — the right to work, apartment, medical and social care — mean nothing without other human rights because these same rights are granted in all the world's prisons.

Rights Priority

For the first time in history, the emphasis on individual human rights is given top priority, thus everything falls in its right place and creates a new division among states, blocs and systems. In that new division, all one-party Communist states fall naturally along the side of South American dictatorships or South Africa. Due to this, for the first time the question of war and peace is seriously raised, since in today's world only the one-party, one-party, totalitarian countries can provoke war. Totalitarianism survives only because it is in the name of race, class, ideology, nation or state destroys precisely those elementary individual human rights noted in the Helsinki agreement, most notable the right to free speech.

In that sense, therefore, the conference in which you are participating is of historical significance. It comes to grips with the fundamental problem. The destruction of elementary rights of the individual opens the door to amoral, monopolistic organizations (all monopolies are amoral), red, brown or black, and to the possibility of struggle for power over people.

I am not representing any party, state, class, church, nation, race, organization or corporation. No one elected me by any free elections for their spokesman (as after all no one else was, including the presidents, in all one-party systems). I am only an individual who does not wish, here in Europe, to renounce elementary human rights given to man by his Creator and not by governments. I am the right to speak freely what I think about the most important issues of our times, not as a politician (I am completely alone) but as an independent and serious observer, for whom the question of free communication is a matter of reverence and not only a social exercise.

I know the power of free man's word, and I know that no state, monopoly, party or police might can force one to renounce his right to speak, when one is prepared to back his words with all one possesses: freedom, material well-being and life itself.

At this moment it is not so important what I have to say. Much more significant is the fact that I speak, in spite of 13 years of effort by the government of my country to prevent me from doing so. For 13 years the only place I could publicly speak to my compatriots was the courtroom. For 13 years ago the Yugoslav press either has ignored or slandered me, and more than half of that period I spent in prison.

It is in the final document of the conference you intend to agree to omit the demand for strict implementation and control of respect of those articles which cover human rights in the Helsinki agreement, then it would be far better to conclude the conference without any final document! It is better, to doom a conference than for the peoples of Europe to lose all hope in the possibility of détente, or in the validity and efficacy of international agreements.

Your failure will mean relatively little. The talks will be resumed sooner or later, but the abdication regarding strict defense of human rights would mean an end to détente, reinforcement of totalitarianism, and the first step toward European war, which would mean world war. It would be better to dissolve the Helsinki agreement than for the world to lose faith in all agreements and declarations.

Can there be a question of freedom of exchange of ideas and information where every spoken word or thought not in line with resolutions of the latest plenum of the monopolistic and almighty party is declared an "ideological diversion," and is persecuted in the same manner as the act of planting dynamite?

If my release from prison remains the greatest and almost the only success of the Helsinki agreement and the Belgrade conference, then it would be better that I am imprisoned again — rather than pull the wool over the eyes of the public and for millions of ordinary citizens throughout Europe to lose faith in the possibility of creating normal coexistence. That normal existence in which it is possible to learn the thoughts of the most prominent national writers, philosophers and journalists, and not from foreign media only; in which it is possible to travel throughout this planet, which was exclusively created for us, and not to be confined to a portion of it, selected by the monopolistic "bureaucracy for the empire of freedom," to which those who publicly state that there is not sufficient freedom of speech will not be brought to trial.

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Fight to Speak

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Illusory

The well-known statesman and president of Socialist International, whose thoughts I have the honor to share, is undoubtedly right when he states that it is illusory to expect a diplomatic conference to liquidate one-party dictatorships in half of Europe. The struggle for freedom is fought in the courtrooms and prisons of Communist countries and by public pronouncements of dissidents, much more than at the conference table. These statements should not be taken lightly since they are not taken lightly by those who fight them by all the means at their disposal. A single newspaper, independent of the monopolistic party in Communist lands, would mean much more for peace and security in Europe than all the possible international and interstate agreements on disarmament or trade credits. It is abundantly clear that strict fulfillment of the Helsinki agreement will not bring about a multiparty, democratic society in present one-party, totalitarian states. But it could bring the reality of the freedom of speech and information, and plurality in the sphere of thoughts and ideas.

Either rescue détente by not retreating on the question of human rights, or close the conference without reaching any results. In that way the entire world would clearly see who is against elementary human rights of everyone of us, of all the people; in that way all can unmistakably see who is the enemy of man!

Nearly 100 Lose Posts

China Mounts Campaign Against Corrupt Officials

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, April 23—With the help of whistle-blowing citizens, China is trying to halt an epidemic of corruption that seems to have swept the countryside.

According to provincial radio broadcasts monitored here and in Okinawa, nearly 100 government officials and Communist party functionaries have lost their jobs or have been expelled from the party in the past two weeks.

The charges ranged from graft to misappropriation of \$60 million in public funds.

China's press has disclosed that taxpayers' money has been illegally spent on everything from fancy dining halls to sightseeing junkets. Party faithful in one rural county in Anhui province dipped into the public coffers to finance a \$4,200 funeral for a former party boss.

The corruption charges apparently stem from a Peking-directed campaign to reimpose controls on high-ranking provincial and municipal leaders who largely went their own way in the mid-1970s, while the Peking authorities were preoccupied with internal power struggles.

Tarnished Image

The acknowledgment that so many local-level officials have indulged in ostentatious spending undoubtedly will tarnish China's egalitarian image. But the administration of Hua Kuo-feng evidently has decided that the corruption that has been uncovered must be heavily publicized to assure the Chinese people that a serious effort has been mounted to stop such abuses.

Ordinary Chinese have been urged repeatedly in recent months to blow the whistle on corrupt officials and have been promised high-level protection against retaliation.

Yeh Chien-ying, the chairman of the National People's Congress, China's rubberstamp legislature, last month called for "all well-meant criticism from the grass roots," especially that "exposing evildoers and bad deeds in government organs."

To encourage potential informants, the press has lavished praise on those who have already stepped forward. Informants were supposedly instrumental, for example, in uncovering the expenditure of public funds for what the Anhui provincial radio station described as a "large-scale and magnificent funeral" for Wang Chin-po, formerly second-in-command of Kuoyang county's party committee.

Wang, who died last November, apparently was less popular with the masses than he was with his political cronies. Individual citizens, angry about being conscripted to maintain a five-day vigil around Wang's body and about the pressure brought on them to send elaborate wreaths, complained to provincial-level authorities.

The crimes of Wang's followers were minor, however, compared to those committed in Luta, a port city in Liaoning province whose mayor, Liu Teh-tsai, allegedly misappropriated more than \$60 million to construct luxurious houses, office buildings and clubs for the exclusive use of senior cadres.

The People's Daily reported last week that Mr. Liu diverted money intended for water conservation projects, schools and hospitals, and drove the city deep into debt. Part

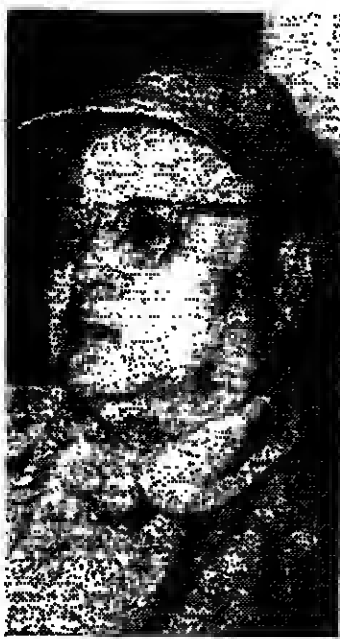
of the capital needed for Mr. Liu's pet projects was exacted from city residents, who were threatened with suspension of their food rations if they refused to contribute. Local policemen, organized into what was described as "five big corruption syndicates," were in charge of making collections.

According to the People's Daily, Mr. Liu and underlings down to the level of deputy police chief have been fired from their government and party posts, and several have been jailed. The state council in Peking, headed by Mr. Hua, has taken an unusual interest in the city's case and has ordered 600 investigators and auditors.

Costly Detour

In terms of numbers, however, no other case so far has rivaled the scandal in Cheng Kwan, a town in Hunan province. The deputy mayor and 37 aides set off last November on a pilgrimage to Tachai, China's model commune, supposedly to study vegetable production. But they detoured, without permission, to Peking for three days of sightseeing, then went on to view the bright lights of three other major cities, spending freely all the way. When they arrived home two weeks later, they were sacked from the party for what Radio Peking condemned as "mass violation of economic and financial discipline."

Besides rooting out corruption, the Hua administration is cracking down on an ancient Chinese cus-



Yeh Chien-ying

tom, "taking the back door." Back-door deals are rarely mentioned in the press, but millions of Chinese every year use personal and political connections to wheedle favors, cut through bureaucratic red tape and secure commodities, from soap to theater tickets, that would otherwise be unavailable.

Perhaps mindful that such transactions cause morale problems in the general population, to whom the back door is closed, the Peking authorities are attacking the problem at the source. This month, they disciplined two factory managers caught distributing cameras and television sets through the back door, to employees, friends and relatives.

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China Buys Million Tons of U.S. Grain

HONG KONG, April 23—For the first time in four years, China has turned to the United States for grain supplies, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

In recent weeks, Peking has signed two contracts for 1 million metric tons, or 37 million bushels, of wheat. The sales, worth about \$115 million, will provide a temporary boost to languishing Chinese-U.S. trade, though the circumstances suggest there may be no further grain transactions this year.

Trade experts say that the Chinese turned to the United States only because Canada, Australia and Argentina could not assure delivery.

Port tie-ups will prevent Canada from supplying more wheat until late in the year, Australia has exhausted its supplies and Argentina probably will have to import wheat itself by year's end, according to trade specialists. Thus, the United States was the only grain exporter with substantial supplies on hand. "We were really the last resort," an Agriculture Department spokesman said.

Recent U.S. delegations to China have come away with the impres-

Poor Harvest Is Hinted

That continuing U.S. recognition of the Nationalist Chinese regime on Taiwan stands as the main obstacle to expanded Chinese-U.S. trade. But U.S. grain salesmen have operated under an additional handicap — Chinese suspicions that they could not vouch for the quality of their wheat.

Quality Conscious

The quality-conscious Chinese had not bought U.S. wheat since 1974, when they rejected a shipment badly infected with a fungus. China's position since had been that it would purchase U.S. grain only if the seller or the federal gov-

ernment would be accountable for its quality up to 45 days after the carrying vessel reached a Chinese port.

That condition, a departure from international practice, caused most grain exporters to balk. It is not known, however, whether the companies that made last week's sales yielded to the Chinese demands.

Under U.S. law, companies selling grain overseas must report their sales within 24 hours to the Agriculture Department, but they need not spell out all the terms of their contracts.

With the U.S. wheat surplus due to top 33 million tons by mid-year, congressmen from wheat-producing states, led by Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., have begun to call on the Carter administration to push sales to the Chinese.

Harvest Reports

Peking's latest purchases tend to confirm the suspicions of U.S. analysts that its harvest last year failed to keep pace with China's expanding population. A report carried by Hsinhua in December called the harvest "fairly good" and hinted that the wheat and rice crops were at least as good as the year before, when grain production, by Western estimates, reached 285 million tons.

But with population growing by about 16 million annually, China must harvest 5 million more tons of grain in each succeeding year. Three U.S. Agriculture Department economists, writing in the magazine Foreign Agriculture, expressed doubt last month that the harvest equaled that of 1976, let alone showed the necessary growth.

The vague claim of no change in production may have masked a crop failure, the three economists reasoned. They declined to estimate the decline in output, but a Hong Kong-based agronomist who collected province-by-province agricultural reports said that nationwide production may have fallen off by as much as 15 million tons last year.

If China's grain shortfall turns out to be large enough that China must repeatedly buy wheat from abroad, it will be a blow to the economic development plans of the new Peking leadership. Mediocore 1975 and 1976 harvests forced China to dig deep into its foreign exchange reserves last year and contract for \$1.1 billion worth of grain. Another round of major grain purchases this year would mean that, once again, much of China's reserves would be spent on food rather than the machinery, plants and other high-technology items it needs for its current modernization drive.

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Belfast Gunmen Kill Policeman

BELFAST, April 23 (UPI)—Two suspected Irish Republican Army gunmen shot and killed a policeman in the yard of his suburban home yesterday after gaining his confidence by claiming to be fellow pigeon fanciers.

Miller McAllister, 36, a police photographer, was shot as he opened the door of his back yard pigeon loft in show them the birds outside his home in Lisburn, southwest of Belfast.

No one has claimed responsibility for the slaying, but police said that they suspect the IRA, which has undertaken a campaign against the police and reservist soldiers in recent months.

83 Arrested in Iran

TEHRAN, April 23 (UPI)—Police said that 83 persons were arrested in seven cities during anti-government demonstrations. Sixty-five of them were youths arrested in Tehran as they were distributing leaflets.

No Cases in 6 Months

World Drive on Smallpox Seems to Have Succeeded

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—For the first time in history, the world has gone for six months without a reported case of smallpox.

Furthermore, this has been a period of intensive search for the disease in the area where it was last known to have occurred: Merka City, Somalia, where a young man developed the disease to October. He has since recovered.

The World Health Organization said in a statement that, since then, "no case of smallpox has been detected on the continent of Africa or anywhere in the world." Experts believe that the Somali probably had the final case of smallpox, but caution forbids them to announce it yet.

WHO, a specialized UN agency, will certify a country as free of smallpox only if it can be proven that no case has occurred there in two years. Surveillance must continue for 18 months before that certification is possible in Somalia. When it has been completed, experts believe that the world will be free of the scourge that has maimed and killed for at least 3,000 years.

Confidence that the end of smallpox is at hand — a prediction made several times in the past — has increased because investigators believe they know the source of the virus that infected the Somali. He had been in close contact with two smallpox patients who were being taken to Merka City for treatment.

It may have been the last transmission of the highly contagious virus.

At the height of the campaign to eradicate smallpox to Somalia, a staff of 3,500 Somalis and 24 epidemiologists from WHO were working on the project. About 1,500 Somalis and 20 members of the WHO staff are continuing the surveillance, which also is being maintained in countries near Somalia.

The smallpox virus is character-

Cabinet Changes In Mozambique

MAPUTO, Mozambique, April 23 (AP)—The government today announced changes of key ministers and the creation of three ministries designed to spur the economy and increase production. It was the first major change in the government since the Marxist regime came to power in 1975 after Portugal freed its former colony.

Most of the appointees were of the same political leanings as those already in government. A government source said that the creation of three ministries will decentralize control of the economy and guarantee political control of technical aspects of the it.

President Samora Machel said that the new Ministries of Internal Trade, External Trade and of Planning would handle production, transport, supply and planning.

ized by a high fever and lesions that result in permanent scarring. The current issue of World Health, the WHO magazine, notes that 34 countries where the disease had been common have eradicated it in the last 11 years. In only four, Botswana, Brazil, Indonesia and Nigeria, were cases discovered after the virus had disappeared for long periods.

In each case, the new outbreak was halted promptly and the virus never returned. The delays before these renewed outbreaks ranged from 10 to 34 weeks.

About 10 years ago, when the worldwide smallpox eradication program began, millions of cases occurred yearly, most of them to Asia and Africa. The last outbreak in the United States was in 1949.

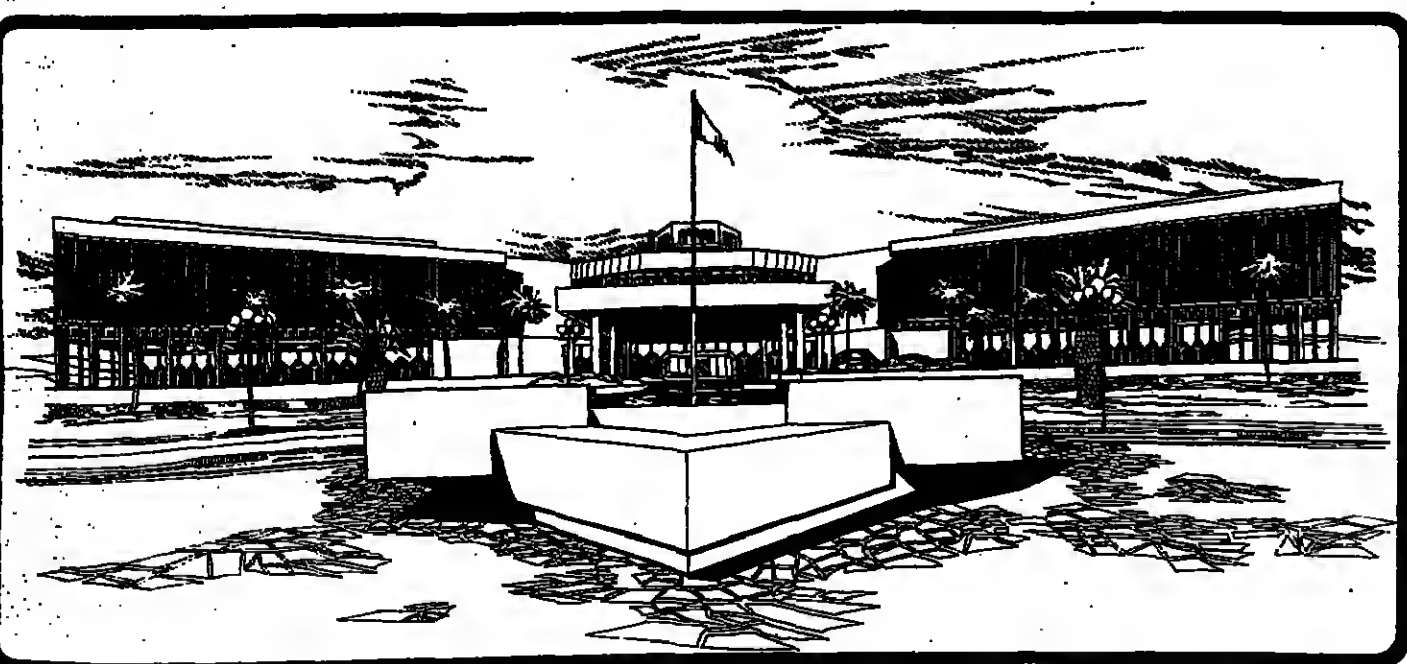
By the end of 1975 the rest of the Americas, Europe and Asia were free of the disease. WHO reported

53 Vietnam Refugees Allowed Into Japan

KAGOSHIMA, Japan, April 23 (AP)—Fifty-three Vietnamese refugees who left their fishing boat and boarded a 55-ton Japanese tuna boat arrived in this southwestern Japanese city today.

Immigration officials said they were given permission to stay in Japan until they could resettle in another country. The refugees, including 13 women and 24 children, were reported to be in good health, officials said.

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Elementary, my dear Watson...

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Civilian Rule Scheduled

Nigeria Active as Change Nears

By Michael T. Kaufman

LAGOS, April 23 (NYT)—Officially, political activity in Nigeria has been banned for the last 12 years by a decree of the military government. But in reality, it is as strident, incessant and unavoidable as the tooting horns of the cab drivers.

Nigeria is moving on schedule toward a restoration of civilian rule that is expected in October of next year. Meanwhile, a constituent assembly is deliberating on a new constitution.

Fully legal political parties are to be born this fall, but active causes already have developed and a number of politicians are beginning to emerge. It is all being carried out in the boisterous discourse and debate of streets, schools and market-places.

"We Nigerians are quite a contentious people," explained Art Alade, a jazz pianist and former television host. "You can get three or four seriously divided factions just among people standing around watching an auto accident. But now there are so many real issues the discussion is fierce."

Rush of Developments

In recent weeks, headlines emerged when:

• A new budget banned the import of beer, butter, spaghetti and jewelry.

• A decree removed control of undeveloped land from traditional tribal chiefs and granted it to state governments.

• The constituent assembly debated violently over whether or not the forthcoming republic should have a special Islamic court of appeal.

Then President Carter paid a visit and engendered arguments on improving relations with the United States.

Visitors find the rush of developments dizzying, and even resident experts are perplexed.

Diplomats, businessmen and journalists are wondering how long civilian rule will last. Civilian commentators believe that lower-grade army officers are less than elated by the prospects of civilian government and might attempt to cut short its future, particularly if it became bogged down in the sectional and tribal divisions that have plagued Nigeria since its birth.

But such fears are obscured by the enthusiasm such as that reflected in a voter registration drive. More than 45 million persons over 18 signed the rolls — an amazing turnout because the official, although generally unaccepted, population figure for Nigeria is 15 million. Since demographers have more or less established that close to half of the country is under 16, they say that the registration confirms what they have long suspected: that Nigeria has more than 100 million persons.

Foreign diplomats vary in their predictions about civilian rule. Some believe that it will succumb to the still-dominant regional conflicts of Nigeria. Others are more hopeful, praising the steps taken by the military government to suppress the divisions and create a single national consciousness.

The military has advanced a policy aimed at erasing the hostilities between the three regions associated with Nigeria's dominant ethnic groups, the Islamic Hausa in the north, the Yoruba in the west and the Ibo, the former Biafran secessionists, in the east.

The most important measure, according to diplomats and academic observers, has been the establishment of 19 states to represent the three tribally linked regional administrative units.

The purpose was to break down the tribal politics of the old sections. Neighboring state administrations linked by ethnic ties are now competing actively for slices of the federal pie, thus diluting old solidarity. In addition, small but significant minority ethnic groups have gained power in states where they have large populations. In the past, such groups were politically swamped by groups that dominated the larger old administrative regions.

The framers of the constitution have sought to sustain this spirit of compromise and federalism by following the U.S. model. Unlike Nigeria's previous constitution, which grew out of its experience as a British colony, the new charter provides for an executive presidency rather than a parliamentary system. Recognizing the sectional appeals of politicians, the constitution stipulates that no man may become president unless he was at least 25 per cent of the popular vote in at least two-thirds of the states, thus assuring that he has a broadly based national following.

"We all know that probably there is no one man who can get that kind of vote now," a member of the constituent assembly said. "Probably for the first elections the president will be chosen in the House of Representatives as provided by the constitution in cases where no one gets enough of a vote in enough of the states, but eventually we will have real national parties."

The 228 members who gather daily at the old Parliament Building to debate the document have progressed steadily since last October and it is evident that everyone is trying for harmony. But sometimes, as with the issue of the Islamic court, the spirit of cooperation falls victim to cultural differences.

Special Court Wanted

The northern delegates wanted the constitution to include a provision for a separate high court of appeals to be governed under Islamic law. Northerners contended that such a court, called a sharia, would be parallel to a secular court of appeals. The sharia would hear only cases originating in lower Islamic courts sanctioned by northern states.

The open infringement of the principle of separation of church and state. Others said that Islamic courts had in the past unjustly punished non-Muslims. In response, the northerners contended that their opponents failed to "appreciate the pervasive role of Islamic culture."

The debate intensified until the members agreed on a single high court of appeals with the stipulation that it contain three judges with expertise in Islamic law who alone would review cases emanating from lower Islamic courts.

But the acrimony continued and 88 northern backers of the sharia walked out of the assembly to protest what they called the cavalier treatment. They returned a week later having, according to a non-Islamic Nigerian newspaper, "demonstrated to their future constituencies how passionately they love Islamic values."

Thomas W. Turner

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Thomas W. Turner, 101, a biologist and for much of this century a civil rights activist, died of pneumonia Friday at a hospital here.

Lloyd K. Neidlinger

HYANNIS, Mass., April 23 (AP)—Lloyd K. Neidlinger, 76, former dean of Dartmouth College, died yesterday following a long illness.

Basil Dean, 89,

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Basil Dean, 89, actor, author, theatrical producer, stage and film director and the head of British armed forces entertainment in two world wars, died in Middlesex Hospital yesterday.

Born in Croydon, South London, in 1888, his first stage appearance was in 1906 in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal." In 1911 he founded an experimental theater in Liverpool which grew into the Liverpool Repertory Theatre.

His London productions included "The Blue Lagoon," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream." He began producing films in 1928 and made nearly all the movies of song star Gracie Fields.



Supporter of Sanjay Gandhi is carried out of government inquiry by police plainclothesmen.

Sanjay Gandhi Cited for Contempt for Silence

NEW DELHI, April 23 (WP)—Sanjay Gandhi, the former prime minister's son, was cited yesterday for two contempt-of-court offenses when he refused to testify about emergency-rule excesses in his mother's government.

Mr. Gandhi, 31, now faces charges identical to those for which his mother, Indira Gandhi, goes on trial on May 9. If they are convicted, each faces a one-year jail sentence and a \$250 fine.

Mr. Gandhi, in his appearance before the Shah Commission, charged that he and his mother are victims of character assassination by the Janata or

People's party government that defeated them in March of last year.

As soon as the charges were dictated, Mr. Gandhi and his entourage walked out. Their departure prompted a round of chanting by Gandhi supporters and foes who had gathered outside. Earlier in the day, the commission meeting was disrupted briefly by clashes between pro- and anti-Gandhi forces.

Although he never held any government post, Mr. Gandhi was considered, after his mother, the second most powerful person in the 21 months India was under emergency rule.

Billions of Planets Seen in Milky Way

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—Ten to 20 per cent of the 100 billion or more stars forming the Milky Way galaxy probably have planets in orbit around them, two astronomers have concluded from their observations atop Arizona's Kitt Peak.

Their conclusion is based on a statistical study of the motion of stars spinning so fast that they have shed companion bodies. The companions observed range in size from full-size stars down to objects whose presence is marginally detectable. From this, the astronomers have concluded that there must also be companions of planetary size.

The astronomers said this could mean that the number of habitable planets beyond the Solar System may be much larger than previously supposed. While it appears that there may be 10 billion planetary systems

whose stars are visible as the Milky Way, Dr. Helmut Abt of the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Tucson noted that "we don't know what fraction of them are habitable."

Presence Inferred

He also said that no direct evidence for the existence of the planets had been observed. Their presence is inferred from the finding that, contrary to previous belief, many stars have shed companions much smaller than themselves, probably including those that qualify as planets.

An earlier argument for the existence of many planets was the presence of stars that, like the sun, rotate much slower than "normal." The sun takes almost a month to spin on its axis, whereas the fast-spinning, and usually hotter, stars rotate within hours.

It was assumed that the sun spins slowly because it had, in some way, transferred its spinning momentum to the planets. It now appears that the fast-spinning stars are just as likely to have planets, Dr. Abt said.

Dr. Abt, who made his observations with an assistant, Saul Levy, was quoted by the National Science Foundation, which financed the study, as saying: "The evidence we have that hot stars, as well as cooler stars like our sun, have companions orbiting them could mean that the number of stars which can have habitable planets is greatly increased."

Hot Stars Burn

However, he noted that very hot stars burn out in tens of millions of years — presumably too soon for the evolution of higher forms of life.

Using the 84-inch telescope on Kitt Peak, the astronomers first surveyed 123 cooler stars, cataloging the characteristics of their observable companions. They inferred that 10 per cent had nonvisible companions of planetary size. They then studied 42 systems with hot stars and deduced that 16 per cent had such companions.

More evidence of planetary com-

panions might be obtained through spectroscopic observations sufficiently sensitive to detect the effect of very slight motion of a star toward and away from the earth under the gravitational tug from a planet.

Such motion would shift characteristic wavelengths of the star's light back and forth, just as the pitch of the horn on a racing car appears to vary as the car circles a racetrack. Such observations, Dr. Abt said, are a challenge for the future.

WFTU Assailed By Seguey Over Free Discussion

PRAGUE, April 23 (AP)—France's leading trade unionist pleaded yesterday for freer discussion within the World Federation of Trade Unions and hinted that he might withdraw his group from the Communist-dominated labor organization.

Speaking before delegates to the final day of the WFTU Congress, Georges Seguey, general-secretary of France's General Confederation of Labor, reaffirmed French union support for "liberation struggles" and worker rights.

But, he added, no person should "pretend to be the universal custodian of truth and revolutionary purity. If unfortunately all the anathemas against the CGT should continue to be encouraged by those who hold prominent positions within the WFTU the atmosphere will become very quickly unbearable for us," he said.

Manila Cites Corruption

MANILA, April 23 (AP)—Embezzlement and corruption by public officials and employees of government-owned corporations cost the Philippine government more than 224 million pesos (about \$29 million) last year, a government report said today.

Harsh Censorship

Rhodesia Keeps Newsmen Away From the Fighting

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 23 (NYT)—It was an unusually subdued crowd at the Quill Club, the cramped bar around the corner from Prime Minister Ian Smith's office that is a gathering place for newsmen covering the Rhodesian war.

Earlier in the day, the government had disclosed that Lord Richard Cecil, a soldier-turned-journalist who belonged to one of Britain's most famous families, had been killed by guerrillas while accompanying an infantry unit on an anti-guerrilla operation in the bush.

Lord Richard, 30, was the first journalist to die in the five-year-old conflict. Unlike the Vietnam War, the war here has been largely invisible to reporters. Their access to the war zones has been sharply restricted and in recent months almost nil. But exceptions have been made for the well-connected and for those considered sympathetic to the Rhodesian cause. Lord Richard, whose family had extensive interests here, was one. Another was Ross Baughman, a photographer for The Associated Press who won a Pulitzer Prize last week for pictures taken with a cavalry unit last year.

Government Statements

Most foreign newsmen, numbering about 50 at any given time, have been reduced to reporting the war from government statements and by scouting among people, such as soldiers on leave, who have come closer to the fighting. For many, soundings among colleagues at the Quill Club are an indispensable part of the routine.

Much of the reporting that results is repetitive and shallow. Friday the guerrillas announced they have "liberated" large tracts of tribal land and the government disputes the announcement, newsmen find it impossible to check the facts. Even when they come across scraps of hard information, they face heavy cutting by military censors.

But the system has loopholes. Lord Richard, second son of the Marquess of Salisbury and a great-grandson of the British prime minister who gave Salisbury its name, parlayed his family's reputation and a background as an officer in Britain's Grenadier Guards into something approaching carte blanche.

For two years, the affable, debonair nobleman photographed and wrote some of the most graphic material on the war for a range of outlets that included The Daily Telegraph of London and Time magazine. When he was hit by a guerrilla fusillade, 80 miles northeast of Salisbury, he was shooting a final sequence for a free-lance documentary film on the war.

Among his colleagues, he was occasionally taken to task for giving scant attention to the harsh methods that army units reportedly employ against guerrillas. He was eulogized by Foreign Minister Peter Van Der Byl, a friend of his family, as "the type of Englishman who built the empire" and "a young man who has given his life for an idea and an ideal, Rhodesia."

Alien Guise

While Lord Richard found an opening to the military in being the upper-crust Englishman that he was, Mr. Baughman succeeded by presenting himself under an alien guise. The U.S. photographer, son of a Ford Motor Co. executive, arrived here last year and set about building a rightist image that would gain him access to the military.

For weeks he hung around the Crippled Eagles Club, a recreation center for U.S. mercenaries fighting in the Rhodesian unit established by Robin Moore, author of "The Green Berets," a sympathetic chronicle of the U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam. Finally, the photographer befriended Maj. Mike Williams and won permission to accompany a mounted infantry unit, the Grey Scouts, into the field.

What followed is disputed by Mr. Baughman and the army. But the U.S. reporter emerged from the bush with photographs that appeared to support his reports of brutality by the 25-man cavalry unit. He accused the unit of looting and burning African huts, beating a local black politician and torturing the man's wife and daughter.

Unlike Lord Richard, Mr. Baughman, 25, was not a popular figure. Although the government's contention that the U.S. reporter participated in the brutality was considered suspect, Mr. Baughman's own account was regarded as vague. Some journalists criticized him for wearing a Rhodesian uniform and carrying a weapon.

When the Associated Press released Mr. Baughman's photographs and report on Dec. 2, the government announced that a military inquiry had been investigating his allegations for several weeks. But the photographer declined a request to return to Rhodesia and testify under a guarantee of immunity from prosecution, saying that he had disclosed all he knew in his story.

On Feb. 9, the army announced

that a lack of witnesses, including Mr. Baughman, had made prosecutions impossible. Instead, an officer and several noncommissioned officers of the unit were reduced in rank and received stiff fines. Maj. Williams had already quit the forces and returned to the United States.

The incident resulted in tighter press restraints, including a harsher censorship program. Some stories have been completely suppressed, including several last week that cited reports of a South African police presence on the Rhodesian side of the border between the two countries. The reports originated in an unconfirmed story in a British newspaper, The Guardian.

Officially, the report has been denied. Without access to the area, reporters have been unable to look for the South Africans on the ground. Those inclined to follow the story in other ways have received hints that they could face expulsion. In the circumstances, many have preferred to await further developments in the Quill Club.

Carter Supports World Criticism Of Cambodia

WASHINGTON, April 23 (IHT)—Calling Cambodia "the worst violator of human rights in the world today," President Carter has said that the United States supports "the growing international protest against this inhuman regime," the Los Angeles Times has reported.

Mr. Carter's denunciation on Friday of the Communist regime that has been accused of killing hundreds of thousands, possibly a million, of Cambodia's 7 million persons since it took power three years ago, parallels recent criticism by Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif.

The administration's silence regarding human-rights violations in Cambodia was cited by Sen. Hayakawa as one reason he was concerned about supporting the second Panama Canal treaty. Sen. Hayakawa voted with the Senate majority to approve the treaty, however, after a meeting with the President.

Mr. Carter noted that the Canadian House of Commons had voted last Monday to condemn Cambodia for acts of genocide and had called for condemnation of such killings by nations that maintain relations with Cambodia. No Western nation recognizes the regime in Cambodia.

Mr. Carter endorsed a resolution adopted three weeks ago in Geneva by the United Nations Human Rights Commission that called on the Cambodian government to respond to charges of human-rights violations through a subcommittee that is to meet in August. The commission has no enforcement powers.

Chinese Arms Seen Helping Cambodia Army

BANGKOK, April 23 (AP)—China is transforming Cambodia's peasant guerrilla army into a tough fighting force with a wide range of modern weapons, according to Western analysts who predicted that Cambodia is in for a long conflict with its neighbor Vietnam.

There is a growing belief that China holds the key to the border war. Beijing, some observers speculate, may also apply greater pressure along its border with Vietnam, and possibly in northern Laos, to show its displeasure at Vietnam's pro-Soviet leanings and its quarrel with Cambodia.

The arms flow to Peking's only solid ally in Indochina may explain in part why Vietnamese forces, who have struck into Cambodia several times, have only been partially successful.

Radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns, 130-mm long-range howitzers and tanks are now in the Cambodian arsenal, the sources said. Chinese technicians and advisers, estimated at several thousand, are also engaged in restoring factories, rail and communication lines and training the Cambodian Air Force and Navy.

Sudan Says Ethiopia Concentrates Troops

KHARTOUM, April 23 (AP)—The Sudanese news agency accused Ethiopia on yesterday of massing troops on its borders with Sudan. The agency quoted the National Security Council as describing the reported troop concentration as "a threat to Sudan's security." The agency said the Ethiopian forces include Soviet, Cuban and South Yemen troops.

Greek Aide on Trip

ATHENS, April 23 (Reuters)—The Greek armed forces chief of staff, Ioannis Davos, left Athens for Bonn today for a four-day visit to West Germany.

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Boeing 3	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	Boeing 3	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	Boeing 3	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	Boeing 3	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	Boeing 3	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4
Boeing 2	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	Boeing 2	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	Boeing 2	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	Boeing 2	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	Boeing 2	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)

U.S. \$200,000,000

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Lloyds Bank International (France) Limited		Marine Midland Bank
The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation	The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.	
Nomura Europe N.V.	The Saitama Bank, Ltd.	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
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United States Trust Company of New York	Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V.	

participated in the loan

Agent Bank

Bank of Montreal

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading)

Boysenbank	30	30
Cleveland Trust Co.	37	37
Commerce Bank	24	24
Fidelity Inc.	15	15
First Md. Banc.	21	21
First Nat. City	34	34
General Contract	44	44
Ind. Nat. Bank of Phil.	29	29
Merchants' Trust Co.	36	36
Natl. Nat. Bank Phil.	36	36
Nat. City Corporation	43	43
New England Merc. Instn.	30	30
Philadelphia Nat. Banc.	31	31
Sec. Nat. Bank	33	33
Sec. Nat. Corp.	27	27
Procter & Gamble	22	22
Shawmut Ass. Boston	30	30
Sie Str. Bank Reston	19	19
U.S. Trust New York	21	21
U.S. Nat. Bank	21	21
Virginia Nat. Bank	21	21

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Montreal, São Paulo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangkok, Seoul

Fight Empties Both Benches

Tanana Wins His Fourth As Angels Defeat Twins

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., April 23 (AP)—Frank Tanana won his fourth game and Dave Chalk contributed a two-run single as the California Angels beat the Minnesota Twins, 5-3, yesterday in a game marred by a bench-emptying brawl.

The undefeated Tanana pitched 1 1/3 innings and gave up three runs on nine hits. Chalk's hit capped a four-run third inning for the Angels.

The brawl came in the fourth. With a 2-1 count on Bob Grich and the Angels leading 4-1, Minnesota rookie Roger Erickson sailed a pitch behind the Angel second baseman. Grich ran to the mound, hit Erickson with a forearm and both benches emptied.

It took the umpires five minutes to unravel a number of small fights that followed, and at the end Grich was ejected.

Royals 5, Orioles 3
At Baltimore, Hal McRae and Al Cowens cracked home runs and Paul Splittorff notched his 11th straight victory as Kansas City beat Baltimore, 5-3. McRae hit his fourth homer leading off the fourth and Cowens connected for his first as the leadoff batter in the seventh, when the Royals scored twice off Mike Flanagan (1-3).

Tigers 7, Rangers 6
At Detroit, Tim Lincecum singled off the glove of first baseman Mike Hargrove with the bases loaded in the bottom of the 10th inning to send home the winning run as Detroit ripped Texas, 7-6, extending the Ranger losing streak to seven games. Lon Whitaker led off the 10th with a scratch single off the glove of shortstop Bert Campaneris. Rusty Staub singled Whitaker to third and reliever Ferguson Jenkins intentionally walked Jason Thompson to load the bases. One out later Corcoran hit scored pinch-runner Steve Dillard.

Indians 13, Red Sox 4
At Boston, Andre Thornton collected a single, double, triple and home run as Cleveland bombed Boston, 13-4, snapping an eight-game Red Sox winning streak. Thornton got his hits off four Boston pitchers in becoming the first Cleveland player to hit for the cycle since Tony Horton on July 2, 1970.

Blue Jays 4, White Sox 2
At Toronto, the home team got bases-empty homers from Doug Auld and Roy Howell and completed the first triple play in its young history en route to a 4-2 victory over Chicago before a crowd of 44,327, including Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. The triple play came in the second inning after Bobby Bonds' first home run of the season gave the White Sox a 1-0 lead.

Yankees 4, Brewers 3
At New York, Roy White's two-out single in the 12th inning scored Fred Stanley with the winning run to give New York a 4-3 victory over Milwaukee. White's game-winning bloopster to center field came after Stanley struck a one-out single off loser Bob McClure and moved to third on another bloop single to left-center by Mickey Rivers.

A's 3, Mariners 0
At Seattle, Mike Edwards hit a two-run double and Alan Wirth, Bob Lacey and Elias Sosa combined on a five-hitter to lead Oakland to a 3-0 victory over Seattle, the ninth victory in the A's last 10 games.

Pirates 5, Cardinals 7
In the National League, at Pittsburgh, Duffy Dyer, just reactivated from the 15-day disabled list, belted a two-run double with two out in the ninth inning to lift Pittsburgh to an 8-7 victory over St. Louis. Dyer's game-winning hit off loser John Urrea scored Ed Ott, who also doubled with two out, and Phil Garner, who had walked.

Expos 7, Phillies 3
Expos 5, Phillies 3
At Montreal, Gary Carter drove in two runs and Montreal's million-dollar left-hander, Ross Grimes, picked up his third straight victory in leading the Expos to a 5-3 victory over Philadelphia, which completed a doubleheader sweep. The Expos won the opener, 7-3, when Andy Dawson drove in two runs in a six-run seventh inning.

Padres 2, Braves 0
At San Diego, left-hander Bob Ojeda teamed with Rolfe Fingers for a six-hitter, leading San Diego to a 2-0 victory over Atlanta. Fingers took over for Ojeda in the seventh inning with two on and one out, and after giving up a single to pinch-hitter Brian Asselstine to load the bases, forced Jeff Burroughs to hit into a double play to end the inning.

Dodgers 5, Astros 1
At Los Angeles, Steve Garvey hit a three-run homer and Burt Hooten scattered five hits as Los Angeles defeated Houston, 5-1. The Dodgers managed only five hits off four Houston pitchers but received nine bases on balls.

Mets 3, Cubs 2
At Chicago, Ron Hodges' tie-breaking single, his first hit of the season, lifted New York to a 3-2 victory over Chicago. With two out in the Mets' eighth inning, Willie Montanez singled and Lee Mazzilli walked. Then Hodges, who was 0-6 this year, singled to left. Montanez scored, tied Rick Reuschel (2-2) with the loss.

Reds 5, Giants 4
At San Francisco, Johnny Bench's infield roller behind second base scored Ken Griffey from third with one out in the top of the 11th inning, giving Cincinnati a 5-4 victory over San Francisco. Griffey started the winning rally with a single to left, went to second on an infield out, and to third when George Foster beat out a hit to short. Then Bench rolled a ball between second and the Giants barely missed an inning-ending double play as Griffey scored.



Hugo Corro lands a left to the face of Rodrigo Valdes during their middleweight title fight.

Hayes Leads Bullets Over Spurs

LANDOVER, Md., April 23 (UPI)—Bob Dandridge scored 28 points and Elvin Hayes 27 to lead the Washington Bullets to a 118-105 victory over the San Antonio Spurs on Friday night and a 2-1 lead in the quarterfinals of their National Basketball Association playoffs.

The Bullets, who took an early lead and never let the Spurs get close, had to contain San Antonio's Larry Kenon and George Gervin. Kenon had 37 points and Gervin 33 but the rest of the Spurs' starting lineup—Billy Paultz, Mike Gale and Coby Dietrick—combined for just nine points.

Hayes, who drew his fourth foul late in the second half, hit 12 of 15 shots from the floor and had 12 rebounds. Reserve guard Charles Johnson contributed 22 points on 11 of 17 field goal attempts.

Nuggets 123, Bucks 32
At Denver, Dan Issel led Denver as it ran off 21 straight points mid-

way through the game and steamrolled Milwaukee, 127-111. The victory gave Denver a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven series.

Trailing 53-52, the Nuggets exploded in the final two minutes of the first half. Issel scored seven of the Nuggets' 11 consecutive points, producing a 63-53 halftime edge.

Denver started the second half by hitting the first five baskets. Rookie forward Anthony Roberts got the first two baskets, Issel tipped in a shot and Issel then led Bobby Jones twice for easy layups.

The burst gave Denver a 73-53 bulge and the reeling Bucks never recovered. Issel paced the balanced Denver attack with 22 points. Jones added 21 and David Thompson 20.

The Bucks were led by rookie Marques Johnson with 22 points. Quinn Buckner, Alex English and Junior Bridgeman each had 16.

Trail Blazers 96, SuperSonics 93
At Portland, Ore., Maurice Lucas scored 19 points to lead Portland to a 96-93 victory over Seattle and square their quarterfinal series at a game apiece.

Lucas made the game-winning basket with just over a minute to go and reserve forward Corky Calhoun made a free throw, then tapped out the ball to keep Portland possession when he missed a second foul shot with 32 seconds left.

Lucas had 14 rebounds and also took over team leadership when Bill Walton had to retire to the locker room with further injury to his aching left foot near the end of the second quarter.

The Blazers were 48-10 this season with Walton in the lineup and his fellow NBA players voted the Portland center NBA player-of-the-year. Walton averaged 18.9 points and 13.2 rebounds per game.

Walton missed the final 22 games of the regular season after surgery on his right foot, and the Blazers lost 14 of them. He returned in the opening game of the quarterfinal series with Seattle, scoring 17 points and grabbing 16 rebounds in a 104-95 loss.

In the 1976-77 season, with Walton relatively healthy, the Trail Blazers rolled to the NBA championship. The 6-foot-11 Walton was healthy through the first two-thirds of this season, but was knocked out of the lineup by an injury to his right foot against Philadelphia Feb. 28.

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Corro Decisions Valdes for Title

SAN REMO, Italy, April 23 (UPI)—A clearly tired Rodrigo Valdes of Colombia lost his world middleweight boxing title to Hugo Corro of Argentina in a 15-round decision here last night.

All three officials gave the fight to Corro. The two judges scored it for Corro, 147-144, and the referee had it for the challenger, 148-145. Valdes' 31 years told heavily against him as he faced the 24-year-old challenger.

There were no knockdowns but Corro pulled ahead in the later rounds as he maintained accuracy against the wildly swinging champion. For the last three rounds Corro constantly scored with rights and lefts to Valdes' head and body.

First Title Defense
The champion was defending his title for the first time since he gained it in a match against Bennie Briscoe last November in a decision who would replace the retired champion, Carlos Montzon.

"Everything went just as I wanted," Corro said. "My tactical plan called for me to wait six or seven rounds without doing anything, and then get down to work in the second half of the fight. Things went according to program and now I'm so happy. This still does not seem real."

"You saw how much intelligence Corro fought," his manager, Tito Lectorre, said. "We had agreed that this was how he should fight. Corro is a smart young man and understood perfectly."

"The Colombians say Valdes underestimated Corro. This is not true. The truth is that Corro did everything right and was a deserved victory."

Corro has now won 44 of his 47 fights. It was Valdes' seventh loss, against 60 victories and 2 draws.

Tennis Council Vows to Fight Match Conflicts

DALLAS, April 23 (UPI)—The Men's International Professional Tennis Council has announced that it will seek stronger powers to combat the staging of exhibitions that conflict with the Grand Prix tennis circuit schedule.

The MIPCT was upset with Bjorn Borg, Jimmy Connors, Manuel Orantes and Guillermo Vilas after their decisions to play in a \$200,000 Tokyo exhibition, passing up the \$175,000 River Oaks tournament in Houston.

"This kind of exhibition tennis is absolutely abhorrent to us and damaging to the entire tournament game," said Bob Briner, executive director of the Association of Tennis Professionals and chairman of the tennis council.

"At the start of the year, 17 free weeks were set aside in the calendar for events of this kind. We would have approved fully if this tournament had been staged in one of those free weeks," Briner added that the council has received an apology from the organizers of the Tokyo event and a promise to cooperate with the council in future scheduling. But he said that the council wanted stricter rules to deal with similar situations in the future and would discuss the matter with its lawyers.

Borg Triumphs
TOKYO, April 23 (AP) Borg served ferociously on key points as he mastered Connors, 6-1, 6-2, in the final of the controversial tournament today.

Orantes played some fine touch and placement shots to beat Vilas, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4, for third place in the four-man invitational tournament.

Player, the winner of the Master's and Tournament of Champions in his last two starts and the leader through the first two rounds of this event, fell behind at 201. He shot a 70 that was completed under a tornado watch.

Bob Murphy and Howard Twitty each led or shared the lead at one time but couldn't match Ben's impressive close and drifted back in the pack. Murphy shot 70 for 202 and Twitty 68-203.

Other Sports News On Page 13

Le Mans Motorcycle Race Is a Giant Family Outing

By C.G. Cupic

LE MANS, France, April 23 (UPI)—Saturday night out for thousands of motorcyclists, meant spending this weekend under the open sky, around a campfire next to their cycles and their tents, listening to the deafening roar of the endurance racers zooming around the track at Le Mans.

They came on their bikes from all over France and from neighboring countries to watch one of the prime events in motorcycle racing: "The 24 Hours of Le Mans." This is an endurance event and the winner needs speed, physical stamina, psychological coolness and mechanics.

These are also the qualities that some 70,000 motorcyclists who came here cherish. But this is only one pretext for coming to Le Mans. The majority of fans come to live for two days as a big family that has common interests and passions.

Typical was Gabriel who came from Guernsey, one of the Channel islands. "This is the first time I have come here, and I have found a family. We motorcyclists always greet one another when we cross paths on the road, we automatically help one another when the bikes have problems, and here, despite not speaking French, I have found a perfect understanding with everybody."

Many people do not pay the entrance fee of 70 francs to see the race itself; just being around is enough. For Pierre, who came from Marseilles, the main reason to be here was not to see the race. "It is important for me to be here, but one has to spend two days with the crowd, which is why I came," he explained.

Whether he cared or not, the race was won by the Honda team of Christian Leon and Jean-Claude Chemarin, who in 24 hours covered 3,200 kilometers (1,987 miles).

Some, like Yves who had trouble with his engine, came hitchhiking from Brittany. For him the cycle is "out of this world," and coming here by any means is imperative. "Here I meet my friends from all parts of France and contact with new ones is easy. Regardless of the size of the machine everyone is on equal ground."

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Kingman Home Run Beats Mets for Cubs

CHICAGO, April 23 (UPI)—Dave Kingman's home run on Friday helped the Chicago Cubs defeat the New York Mets, 5-0.

With Ivan DeJesus on second via a single and sacrifice, Mets manager Joe Torre intentionally walked Bobby Murcer, hoping that Craig Swan could handle Kingman.

Instead, with the count 3-2, Kingman broke a scoreless tie with a shot into the left-field bleachers. It was nothing compared to some of the bombs Kingman delivered while a member of the Mets, but he said he wasn't trying for a homer.

"How can I be thinking home run when I haven't been hitting?" said Kingman, who entered with a .222 average. "Swan was throwing hard, but it was a good pitch to hit."

In other National League games on Friday:

Padres 9, Braves 3
At Atlanta, Gaylord Perry struck out five batters to move into third place on the all-time strikeout list and got three hits, including two run-scoring doubles, to help San Diego beat Atlanta. Perry has 2,860 strikeouts in his 17-year career to rank behind Walter Johnson, who had 3,508 and Bob Gibson, with 3,057.

Astros 8, Dodgers 6
At Los Angeles, Joe Ferguson hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning and Houston overcame a Los Angeles rally with a ninth-inning triple play. After Bill Russell and Reggie Smith singled to open the Dodger ninth, Ron Cey tried to steal and Houston's Bill Watson, who stepped on the base to retire Smith and threw to shortstop Roger Metzger to complete the third triple play in the major leagues this season.

Giants 3, Reds 0
At San Francisco, Bob Knepper outmatched Tom Seaver on a three-hitter. Seaver has started four games this season, but has yet to record a victory. Cincinnati's Joe Morgan handled five plays perfectly and set a major-league record of 90 consecutive errorless games for a second baseman, breaking the mark held by Jerry Adair of Baltimore.

In the American League on Friday:

A's 5, Mariners 3
At Seattle, Elias Sosa, the third Oakland pitcher in the ninth inning and the fourth in the game, retired Dan Meyer with the winning runs on base, helping the A's score a 5-3 victory over Seattle. The A's parlayed four second-inning singles into two runs and got a third on Gary Alexander's fourth home run, a towering solo shot in the fifth off starter and loser Dick Pole.

Orioles 2, Royals 1
At Baltimore, Lee May doubled in one run and scored another on Dennis Leonard's second straight wild pitch of the sixth inning, helping Baltimore snap Kansas City's eight-game winning streak behind Jim Palmer's second straight victory.

Angels 3, Twins 2
At Bloomington, Minn., Don Baylor hit a solo homer and Joe Rudi and Dave Chalk singled in runs, to help California defeat Minnesota. Winner Don Aase, 1-1, gave up six hits in 6 1/2 innings. Dave LaRoche finished and did not allow a hit in earning his third save of the season.

Brewers 9, Yankees 2
At New York, Don Money's two-run double and Ben Oglivie's

Cardinals Match Offer For Otis and Sign Him

ST. LOUIS, April 23 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals of the National Football League have matched an offer from the Washington Redskins and signed running back Jim Otis to a five-year contract yesterday.

Bill Bidwell, owner of the Cardinals, said they had reappraised their position after Otis brought in the Redskins offer. "The free agent status in the NFL allows a player to test the market, Jim tested it and got a higher offer," Bidwell said.

Otis, in a meeting with his agent and a lawyer just before he signed the contract, said he was glad the four-month wait as a free agent was over.

The Cardinals had been expected to file a formal protest over the Redskins offer, which was reported to include pay below NFL minimums for 1981 and 1982. But the team decided to match the offer instead, said Kevin Byrne, public relations director for the Cardinals.

Although the Cardinals would not disclose terms of the new contract, the Redskins were said to have offered Otis \$299,000.

The 29-year-old Otis, a veteran of eight NFL seasons, reportedly was offered \$80,000 this year and next, \$79,000 in 1980 and \$30,000 the two final years by the Redskins.

The Cardinals also announced that they have exercised their first-refusal rights and matched a contract offer from the Minnesota Vikings to another free agent running back, Jerry Latin.

The team did not disclose the amount of the offer, but a spokesman said the matching proposal included a one-year contract below the draft compensation level called for in the collective bargaining for the NFL season last year by the National Football League Players Association and the NFL Management Council.

The Cardinals had earlier matched an offer to defensive tackle Charlie Davis from the Denver Broncos.

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The 29-year-old Otis, a veteran of eight NFL seasons, reportedly was offered \$80,000 this year and next, \$79,000 in 1980 and \$30,000 the two final years by the Redskins.

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